THE PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.........................EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON..........BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.................................5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,)..........25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year,)................$10.00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1865. NO. 252.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).........$1.50
In Clubs of Twenty..............1.00
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 139½.

CITY ITEMS.

Something Worth Knowing.
To cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and Summer Complaint, get a bottle of Henderson's Carminative. Sold by all Druggists.

Fine Perfumery.
And Toilet articles, of all kind: Soaps, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Hair Dyes, and everything in the Drug line for sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Bad Cases of Army Itch
Are cured every day with the never-failing Ointment sold at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

"Get the Best" Baking Powder.
Prof. Morris' Azumea, to be had of all Family Grocers. Wholesale Agent for Pittsburgh, W. A. McClurg, 93 Wood street.

Homeopathic Medicine,
At Fulton's.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher.
At Fulton's, Fifth street.

The Purposes of Punishment.

Under civil government, the main purpose of punishment is the safety of society. Laws are made for the good of communities, and of the individuals who compose them. Society cannot exist without laws. It cannot answer its designs, where the laws are broken with impunity. The security of person, property and reputation demands that punishment should be inflicted on culprits convicted of crime.

Punishment, inflicted on criminals, is conducive to the safety of society in two ways; first, as it operates on the culprit himself, and secondly, as it effects others with a wholesome fear. As it operates on the culprit himself, it makes him feel the pain or loss that his crime has brought upon him; and so acts as a restraint to prevent the repetition of the offense. The reformation of his habits and the improvement of his character may be a subordinate, but is not the principal end of his punishment, especially for the more enormous crimes. Reformatory measures, involving punishment, are adapted to the earlier stages of life and to the lesser class of offenses. Privation of personal liberty by incarceration, is subservient to the purposes of punishment, both by depriving the culprit of the opportunity of injuring his fellow men, and by inspiring others with wholesome terror. It also affords scope for reformatory processes both by the impulses of conscience in himself and by the kindly efforts of Christian beneficence.

Gradations in punishment according to the enormity of offenses are essential to its utility and effectiveness, as a protection to society. They are also demanded by strict justice. Our national constitution prohibits excessive as well as unusual punishments. The laws of God prescribe gradations, to be measured by the nature and degree of the crime.

There is a difference of opinion about capital punishment. The main argument against it is, that it does not contemplate the reformation of the criminal. If it answer the principal purpose of punishment, its failure with regard to a subordinate end, is not sufficient reason for dispensing with it. But, we do not argue the question.

These remarks are suggested by the announcement, not unexpected, that some of the conspirators by whom the President was assassinated are this day to suffer the punishment of their crime. But they apply to the numerous cases, connected with the late insurrection and treason, which await judicial decision. The magistrate's sword is for a protection to those who do well, and for the punishment of evil doers.

The Detroit Commercial Convention.

We understand that some difference of opinion exists here as to this Convention, and that some of our citizens, assuming that it will be virtually a free trade meeting, think it will be wiser to stand aloof than to send delegates. We know not how correct is this assumption, but, in our judgment, in proportion to its correctness are the reasons why Pittsburgh should be represented. Nearly every other city, particularly in the West, has appointed numerous and strong delegations, and unless there is some better reason than the one named for standing aloof, we hope Pittsburgh will make sure of a strong delegation at Detroit on the eleventh instant.

GENERAL GRANT'S SHOT "HITS" ROUND THE WORLD.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times* makes the following statement: "The close of the war in America has been a great disaster to Bombay, in the East Indies. It reminds one of the philosophical experiment of striking an ivory ball, and seeing another fly off from the opposite side. Bombay, on the opposite side of the world, feels the concussion of the sudden cessation of hostilities more than in London. Of course, London's turn is coming, for the failure of half the commercial houses in Bombay cannot but affect their English correspondence. The rise in cotton, and the immense influx of money to pay for it, had caused such a fever of speculation as the East had never known. All kinds of joint stock companies were formed, and shares which cost £100 went up to £15,000. The news of General Lee's surrender sent down the price of cotton one-half, and exploded all these wonderful speculations. The Parsees are in mourning—their sun is darkened. General Grant little thought that, when his artillery compelled the evacuation of Richmond, there was a city on the other side of the planet on which his batteries rained ruin."

GEN. MAGRUDER GONE TO FRANCE.—A correspondent writes from Richmond: "General Magruder's orderly arrived here some days ago from Texas. He says the General has left for France, as he supposed, to join his family, who are either there or at Switzerland. Rumor has it that he contemplates applying to the French Emperor for a commission, with a view to engage in the Mexican campaign under French auspices, which offer the best guarantee of permanence in the retention of his commission. He is understood to have ready for service in Texas a sufficient force to constitute a command commensurate to any rank to which he may be assigned. The tender of this force, it is supposed, will be the *quid pro quo* upon which the application for a commission is to be founded. The General has made a large amount of money by cotton speculations while serving in Texas, and he entertains, no doubt, sanguine hopes of augmenting his fortune in his newly chosen field of enterprise. The bright prospects of gain which are understood to be held out to persons taking service in behalf of Maximilian will operate as an active stimulant to enterprising Texans, and bring large accessions to the Mexican ranks from the discharged rebel soldiers in that State.

AN M. P. TURNED UP.—Our readers have not forgotten an Irish member of the British House of Commons, a representative of the County of Donegal, who, during the war, ran the blockade and set up in business in and about Richmond. When Lee surrendered, the member from Donegal mysteriously disappeared, and many were the rumors as to what had become of him. Recently, the officers of the steamship Sciota, after she had cleared New York, for Liverpool, and was well off the coast, were surprised by a "stow-away" making his appearance, clad in baggy, red Zouave breeches ornamented with a posterior patch of leather, and made uniquely visible by his grey roundabout. He was a 'orrid lookin hanimal; but investigation proved him to be none other than the M. P., from Donegal. He had disguised himself on leaving Richmond, smuggled himself aboard the Sciota, and revealed himself only when he felt sure that he was beyond the reach of the American eagle.

A MOST REMARKABLE INSTANCE of the belligerent qualities of the robin recently happened in Somerset. It appears that a half-grown cat, belonging to a citizen, had a fancy for killing young chickens and birds. A few days since, when puss was engaged in her favorite amusement, some six or eight robins combined to close her career. They attacked her in a body, pouncing upon her with great fury, and planting their beaks into her head with a severity which caused the cat to indulge in frightful screams. Upon the inmates of the house coming to her assistance the robins retired from the conflict, and the cat escaped under an adjoining kitchen. Not coming out, and a rather disagreeable smell issuing therefrom in a few days afterwards, the floor was taken up, and the cat found dead, with her eyes picked out, and other evidences about her head of having been severely dealt with.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

TO BE HANGED!

Sentence of the Conspirators

Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzerott and Harold to be Executed.

Arnold, O'Laughlin, and Dr. Mudd Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

Spangler Sentenced to Six Years' Imprisonment.

The Official Order of the President.

The Appearance of the Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following important order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5th, 1865.

To Major General W. S. Hancock, Commanding Middle District, Washington: Whereas, By the Military Commission appointed in paragraph No. 4 of Special Orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, May 6, 1865, and of which Major General David Hunter, United States Volunteers, is President, the following persons were tried, convicted and sentenced, as hereinafter stated, as follows:

First—David E. Harold, finding: Of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, as to which part thereof, not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except the words of the charge that he combined, confederated and conspired with Edward Spangler, as to which part of the charge, not guilty. And the Commission therefore sentence him, the said David E. Harold, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Second—George A. Atzerott, finding of the specification guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Sentence: The Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said Geo. A. Atzerott, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time as the President of the United States shall direct; two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Third—Lewis Payne, finding of the specification guilty, except combining and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Sentence: The Commission does, therefore, sentence the said Lewis Payne to be hung until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct; two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Fourth—Mary E. Surratt, finding of the specification of guilty except as to the receiving, entertaining, harboring and concealing Samuel Arnold, and Michael O'Laughlin, and except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Sentence: The Commission does therefore sentence her the said Mary Surratt, to be hung by the neck till she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct, two-thirds of the Commission concurring therein.

Whereas the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences, in the following order, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5, 1865.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Harold, Geo. A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, and Mary E. Surratt, are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of David E. Harold, Geo. Atzerott, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the sanction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and two o'clock, P. M., of that day.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

Therefore, you are hereby commanded to cause the foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Harold, G. A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt to be duly executed in accordance with the President's order. By command of the President of the United States.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In the remaining cases of O'Laughlin, Spangler, Arnold and Mudd the findings and sentences are as follows: Fifth—Michael O'Laughlin; finding of the specifications, guilty, except the words therein as follows: "and in the further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid, and its murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid on the nights of the 13th and 14th of April, A. D., 1865, at Washington and within the military lines aforesaid, the aforesaid Michael O'Laughlin did there lie in wait in order to assassinate Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, military commander of the armies of the United States, with intent then and there to murder the said Gen. U. S. Grant aforesaid," words not guilty and excepting combining confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this, not guilty of the charge. Sentence—The Commission sentence Michael O'Laughlin to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

Sixth—Edward Spangler—Finding: Of the specification not guilty, except as to the words, "the said Edward Spangler, on said 14th day of April, A. D., 1865, at about the same hour of that day as aforesaid, within said military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and abet him (meaning John Wilkes Booth) in making his escape, after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in the manner aforesaid, and of these words guilty. Of charge not guilty, but guilty of having feloniously and traitorously aided and abetted John Wilkes Booth in making his escape after having killed and murdered Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the said Edward Spangler at the time of aiding and abetting as aforesaid, well knowing that the said Abraham Lincoln, President aforesaid had been murdered by the said John Wilkes Booth as aforesaid. The Commission sentenced Spangler to be confined at hard labor for six years.

Seventh—Samuel Arnold, of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this not guilty. The Commission sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Eighth—Samuel A. Mudd, of the specification guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Spangler; of this not guilty, and excepting receiving, and entertaining, and harboring and concealing said Lewis Payne, John W. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, George A. Atzerott, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel Arnold, of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Sentence—The Commission sentence Dr. Mudd to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

The President's order in these cases is as follows: It is further ordered that the prisoners Samuel Arnold, Samuel A. Mudd, Edward Spangler, and Michael O'Laughlin, be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, during the period designated in their respective sentences.

Signed, ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: When the sentence was read to the conspirators Payne took it cool and asked for a Baptist minister.

Atzerott was deeply affected, and cried bitterly, asking for a Lutheran minister.

Harold displayed considerable fortitude, and only asked for an interview with his family.

Mrs. Surratt was collected, and asked that Father Walter might attend her in her last moments.

Heavy Steamboat Robbery—$40,000 Stolen.

CAIRO, July 2.—Yesterday morning the safe of the steamer Atlantic was robbed of $40,000 as the boat was on the way up the river, between the mouth of White river and Memphis. Mr. Delrich, the clerk, retired about 3 A. M., while the boat was lying at the mouth of White river, receiving a lot of soldiers. When he woke in the morning his pants and safe key were missing. He immediately examined the safe and found the boat's money all gone and several packages belonging to passengers. A thorough search was made before the boat landed at Memphis, and the money all recovered except $17,000 belonging to Colonel Hatch. The gold was found in the water sink and the bills secreted in the life-boat. Two men, who came up as deck passengers, were arrested, and are on the way to St. Louis on the boat. Strong circumstances point to them as being the thieves.—*Chicago Times.*

Important Railroad Movements.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company of Iowa has filed in the Interior Department a map of the location and survey of their road from the Missouri river to Fort Kearney, Nebraska. The Union and Pacific Railroad Company have also filed a map of the survey and location of their road finished from Omaha, Nebraska, for one hundred miles, and from that point a map designating the general route of the line of the road to Salt Lake City. The eastern division of the Union and Pacific Railroad has also filed a map designating the general route of the line of said railroad from Kansas City to the 100th meridian.

Admiral Farragut and General Anderson in Boston.

BOSTON, July 6.—Several thousand men and women shook hands with, or otherwise saluted Admiral Farragut and General Anderson, in Faneuil Hall to-day. The levee was quite informal. The steamer Fairbanks, from Savannah, with the 38th Massachusetts regiment arrived to-day.

Explosion on Board a Steamer.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., July 6.—While the steamer Chocosoga was lying at the wharf at this place last night, some unknown person placed a keg of powder on the furnace, when an explosion took place, blowing up the front deck and shattering the door pannels, but not injuring the machinery. She was able to leave on time this morning. No one was much injured.

WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL BANKS.

Return of Gen. Grant to Washington.

HEALTH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Discontent Among Soldiers.

RELEASE OF EX-GOV. VANCE.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

A private telegram from New Orleans received here this morning, says that

General Banks

Delivered an address on the Fourth of July, in that city, to an immense audience, in which he took radical ground in favor of negro suffrage. In the evening the freedmen of the city had a grand torch-light procession. Everything passed off pleasantly and without disturbance of any sort.

General Grant

Returned to this city last evening from Albany, New York.

President Johnson

Is better to-day, but not yet well enough to receive visitors. Notwithstanding his enfeebled condition, people will persist in soliciting interviews.

Ex-Gov. Vance, of North Carolina,

Was released from the Old Capital Prison this morning, by the direction of the President, on his parole to return to North Carolina and remain subject to the orders of the proper authorities there.

For some days past there have been mutterings of

Discontent among the Soldiers

Stationed at Bailey's Cross-roads, because, as they thought, they had not been fairly dealt with, in that they had not been mustered out of service. A day or two ago Major General Wilson was informed that the soldiers, headed by some non-commissioned officers, had formed a plot for the capture of some headquarters, and then to move into one of the forts and demand terms of the Government. Orders were immediately issued to brigade and regimental commanders to be prepared, on the night of the Fourth, for any demonstration that might be made. No disturbance occurred, however. Batteries of artillery were yesterday placed in positions overlooking the camps in the vicinity of Bailey's Cross-roads.

The Secretary of War is in receipt of scores of letters daily from the families of soldiers, asking that their brothers and husbands may be discharged from the service and come home to alleviate their poverty-stricken condition.

The Louisiana play of the Octoroon initiates the

Re-Opening of Ford's Theatre

Next Monday night.

Orders were issued this morning for the execution, to-morrow, of four of the principal conspirators, viz: Payne, Atzerott, Harold, and Mrs. Surratt.

The Hostile Indians.

FORT LARAMIE, July 6.—A column consisting of the Second Missouri Light Artillery, equipped as cavalry, and the Twelfth Missouri cavalry, passed Columbus, Nebraska, to-day, *en route* to the Powder river country, to co-operate with two other columns now preparing to march from Laramie, against the hostile Indians.

Arrival of Cotton from New Orleans.

CAIRO, July 6.—An arrival from New Orleans brings two hundred and sixteen bales of cotton for Cairo, two hundred and fifty-five bales cotton and four hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar for St. Louis. An arrival from Memphis brings one hundred bales of cotton for Saint Louis.

Asylum for Soldiers and Sailors.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The *Press* states that Rear Admiral Dupont has donated $175,000 of the amount of the prize money to establish a National Asylum in Washington for the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

FROM TEXAS.

Kirby Smith's Surrender a Farce—The Lone Star Republic—Galveston a City of Dogs and Desolation.

A well informed correspondent, writing from Galveston recently, of the surrender of Kirby Smith, says:

As a matter of form it was well that Kirby Smith and Magruder did send commissioners and did consent to surrender the Trans-Mississippi Department, but as a matter of fact, the whole affair was one of the sublimest farces of the war. Who and what did Kirby Smith surrender? He surrendered regiments that had disbanded two weeks previous and had gone off to their homes, swearing bitter vengeance against all their leaders, political and military. He surrendered troops over which he at that time had about as much control as he had over the body guard of the King of Dahomy. He surrendered men that were scouring the country, hanging quartermasters, contractors and cotton speculators wherever they could find them. He surrendered an Empire that could not muster a single organized regiment or company from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. He surrendered, in short, to save himself—disbanded soldiers whom he had been so long defrauding would show him no mercy. These facts I have ascertained from the bitterest traitors themselves since we have been in Galveston. For the last two years Smith and Magruder have been speculating in cotton under shelter of the Confederate name, and refused to pay any moiety to the deluded masses that have garrisoned their forts and stations. They have fed them on lies. They have disallowed the publication of the truth in regard to Northern victories. They have exaggerated the number of the loyalists slain, and have kept silent in regard to the defeats of Hood and Johnston. The Texans have been unfortunately situated for the gaining of intelligence. The blockade-runners brought in a few New York papers, but only a few, and even those were suppressed if found to contain tidings of Union victories. "This has been the rich man's war," they all say, even those who cling to the dear doctrine of secession, and worship the memory of Jeff. Davis.

There are still hundreds and thousands in Texas who desire to see the Lone Star flag once more. They want to be independent of the United States, Mexico, England, France and civilization generally. They profess that they "went in" with the Confederacy to "help them out." They thought it would be selfish to go off on their own account, and therefore they linked their fortunes with Davis, and now they are "whipped out at last," as they freely confess.

I have in a former letter given my views in regard to Southern loyalty in Florida and Alabama. The impression prevails in the North that a large proportion of the people of Texas were at heart loyal. We have been mistaken. The rank and file of the disbanded soldiers, and of the citizens in the city of Galveston, and the country round about, are traitors of the deepest dye.

I spent one day visiting the ruins of the metropolis of Texas. Although no marines or provost guards are in the city, yet comparatively good order prevails. The people seem to be too much depressed to hurt any one, and officers and seamen are unmolested. The silence of an eternal Sabbath rests upon the deserted wharves and desolated habitations. Furniture of every kind is very scarce, and the houses appear to have been gutted and sacked by an enraged soldiery. The shelves in the stores are empty, and the proprietors look long for customers. Nothing is for sale and nothing to pay for it. Specie is the currency for those who have it, and beef for those who have nothing better. I visited the slave mart. It was closed, for negro stock is down, and no purchasers can be found at any price, although there are more slaves in Texas than there were before the war. Dogs are as thick as the locusts in Egypt, and the nights are made hideous by their incessant howling. The *sobriquet* of "dog town," usually applied to it, is well merited. The city boasts of few elegant residences, and not one attractive street or park.

A large part of the population are of foreign birth—Germans, Spaniards, French, Northerners, Africans. A terrible blood-thirsty look these rangers have! Scores of bowie knives would be thrust into our hearts were it not for the guns of the fleet. Were it not for the military power it would be worth one's life to stand in the market place of Galveston and say "I am an American citizen." In no part of the professedly civilized world is human life held in such low esteem. They act literally upon the principle that man is but born to die. The other day I saw a crowd collected in the street; I inquired what the trouble was. "O, nothing much," was the reply of a chivalric young man of sixteen, "they have only killed a nigger." Perhaps it is because slave stock is down that they do not mind their loss. The citizens' guard were on the spot and remonstrated with the crowd. It was evident that they at least regarded the act as somewhat discourteous and ungentlemanly.

A View in Colorado.

"A. D. R. writing from Denver to the N. Y. *Tribune*, says: Denver, one mile above sea-level, commands a mountain view unequaled in America, and probably in the world. To the westward, twelve miles—in this clear atmosphere apparently less than four—the grand mountains rise up from the level plain a vast wall of gray and blue, of purple and green and white. Seventy miles to the north, Long's Peak, gray, rugged and snow-streaked, towers to the height of 14,700 feet. Eighty miles to the south looms Pike's Peak (13,400) dim, hazy and melting into cloud land.

Between these hoary sentinels stretches the measureless mountain-wall, with every variety, combination and contrast of form and color. As I gaze from my open window, the dying sun invests it with a glory too dazzling to look upon. Study it nightly for months, and you will find it an endless panorama, never reproducing the same picture. How the glories of the painter and the poet, earthly ambitions, human life itself all dwarf before it! In wonder, humility and thankfulness you behold the work of the Great Artist.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Greene County as an Oil District.

Successful Development of Dunkard Creek.

Activity on Big Ten-Mile Creek.

Two Hundred Wells Going Down in Greene.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

JEFFERSON, GREENE CO., July 3d, 1865.

Since it has been established beyond question that petroleum is a reality in Greene County, I presume that any information in relation to the advantages possessed by our county as an oil district will be of interest.

That the oil business is becoming, if it is not already, the foremost and most promising enterprise of the day, I think no one can well doubt.

The great success already attained in the development of Petroleum in our country, must force the most careful and cautious business men of the land to give to it a permanent place among the great business enterprises of the day; and must, in the end, prove a great source of national and individual wealth.

The uniform success attending the persevering efforts of thousands who have made fortunes in the oil business, has served to open the eyes of many, as well as to compel the doubting mind to concede *that there must be something in the thing.*

The ponderous weight of evidence accumulating from day to day from all parts of the country is fast uprooting the prejudices against the existence of petroleum in paying quantities.

The oil business, however, is not the thing for faint hearts. Such persons are not calculated to carry on any business which requires risk and determined effort in its accomplishment.

Fortunes are very rarely, if ever, made by such persons.

To persons who contemplate making investments in the oil business, I suggest that it would be well for them to pay Greene County a visit. I am fully persuaded that they will be pleased with our county as an oil district.

I feel confident that all will agree with me that the indications over our entire county give favorable evidence of the existence of petroleum in paying quantities. The superior quality of the oil found in our county is a great inducement for giving our county the preference over almost any other oil district.

The developments already made upon Dunkard creek in this county, prove beyond question the truth of what I have affirmed. The vast amount of capital invested in real estate and in leases, as well as in the many engines put in operation, show the confidence of practical men in the existence of oil in paying quantities. I have it from men of experience in the business that there have been fewer failures, to the number of wells sunk to a sufficient depth in our county, than in the Venango district. And when we take into consideration that our crude oil is of a superior quality, and of double the value of that of the Oil Creek country, there is great grounds for encouragement to persons who wish to invest their capital in the oil business.

You have already been advised as to the great strike made a few days since, upon Whitely Creek, within a short distance of Maple Town. This is supposed by many to be the best strike yet made in the County. There has been much capital invested in farms and leases upon the south fork of Big Ten-mile Creek, which traverses our county from east to west. Within a few weeks a number of engines have been put in operation. Derricks are going up, and engines are constantly arriving to be put in operation for the development of oil up the creek. Many leases have been taken upon this creek above Waynesburg, and wells are being sunk at different points. Operators are sanguine of finding oil in great quantities. Indeed, many suppose that the upper part of our county is more favorable for oil than the lower part. At all events, the thing is now being tested, and the present is the time to make investments, before prices go up beyond the reach of persons of moderate means. I think we have not less than two hundred wells going down in the county, and there will be many more put into operation during the summer and fall.

J. L. Mc.

The Gettysburg Monument—Letter of President Johnson.

At the laying of the corner-stone of the Gettysburg monument, on Tuesday, Hon. D. S. Goodling, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, announced that he had been deputed by President Johnson to read to them a letter expressing his regret at not being able to join with them in the ceremonies of the day, which he read in a loud and clear voice, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3d, 1865.

Mr. David Wills, Chairman, &c., Gettysburg, Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—I had promised myself the pleasure of participating in person in the proceedings at Gettysburg to-morrow.

That pleasure, owing to my indisposition, I am reluctantly compelled to forego.

I should have been pleased, standing on that time-consecrated spot, to share with you your joy at the return of peace; to greet with you the surviving heroes of the war, who come back with light hearts, though heavy laden with honors; and with you to drop grateful tears to the memory of those that will never return.

Unable to do so in person, I can only send you my greetings and assure you of my full sympathy with the purposes and spirit of your exercises to-morrow. Of all the anniversaries of the Declaration of Independence none has been more important and significant than that upon which you assemble.

Four years of struggle for our nation's life have been crowned with success, armed treason is swept from the land, our ports are reopened, our relations with other nations are of the most satisfactory character, our internal commerce is free, our soldiers and sailors resume the peaceful pursuits of civil life, and the only barrier to our national progress—human slavery is forever at an end.

Let us trust that each recurring Fourth of July shall find our nation stronger in numbers, stronger in wealth, stronger in the harmony of its citizens, stronger in its devotion to nationality and freedom.

As I have often said, I believe that God sent this people on a mission among the nations of the earth, and that when He founded our nation He founded it in perpetuity. That faith sustained me through the struggle that is past. It sustains me now that new duties are devolved upon me and new dangers threaten us. I believe that whatever the means He uses, the Almighty is determined to preserve us as a free people. And since I have seen the love our fellow-citizens bear their country, and the sacrifice they have made for it, my abiding faith has become stronger than ever that a "Government of the people" is the strongest as well as the best of Governments.

In your joy to-morrow, I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war has emancipated, who will hail this Fourth of July with a delight which no previous anniversary of the Declaration of Independence ever gave them. Controlled so long by ambitious, selfish leaders, who used them for their own unworthy ends, they are now free to serve and cherish the Government against whose life they in their blindness struck. I am greatly mistaken if, in the States lately in rebellion, we do not henceforward have such an exhibition of loyalty and patriotism as was never seen or felt there before.

Where you have consecrated a National Cemetery you are to lay the corner-stone of a National Monument, which in all human probability will rise to the full height and proportion you design.

Noble as the monument of stone may be, it will be but a faint symbol of the grand monument which, if we do our duty, we shall raise among the nations of the earth upon the foundation laid nine and eighty years ago in Philadelphia. Time shall wear away and crumble the monument, but, based as it is upon the consent, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the people, each year shall make it firmer and more imposing.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Trophies of the Rebellion—Bringing Away the Cannon from Richmond.

Government is rapidly dismantling the fortifications at Richmond and Petersburg, and shipping the cannon, etc., to the Washington and other navy yards and arsenals. The number of cannon of all kinds, siege and field, is much larger than was originally supposed. At one time four or five acres of the landing below Richmond were covered with cannon, caissons, army wagons, etc. Five vessels were at City Point and Richmond last week loading with them, including the beautiful Whitworth battery of rifled cast steel twelve pounders surrendered by General Lee at Burkesville, Va., which was presented to the rebels at the beginning of the war by sympathising friends in England. Artillery officers pronounce it one of the finest batteries in the world. It will probably be sent with other curious pieces, to West Point as trophies. At Petersburg, just before its evacuation, many cannons were buried, and head-boards put up at each end to resemble soldier's graves. The negroes, always loyal to the North, immediately revealed the trick, and upwards of one hundred pieces have been already exhumed. The amount of war material accumulated by the Government, both of its own manufacture and captured from the rebels, is almost incredible. Speaking of guns in a wholesale way, an artillery officer lately intimated that the cannon, caissons, ambulances, army wagons, etc., with their teams, would make a column reaching from New York to California.

DEATH OF A REBEL EDITOR.—The Memphis *Argus* of Friday last says: "The city was startled yesterday morning by the report that Col. John R. McClanahan, one of the editors of the Memphis *Appeal*, had been killed by falling from a window of the Yazoo House. About 5 o'clock in the morning the form of a man was discovered lying in the alley behind the hotel. Upon examination it was discovered to be that of Colonel McClanahan, who, although horribly mangled and weltering in blood, was still alive. Both arms and both legs were broken, the latter near the knees. His chin was badly crushed and he was otherwise sadly bruised. When discovered consciousness had been restored, and the sufferer, in the intensity of his agony, begged the attending surgeon to kill him, and thus put an end to his sufferings."

FROM BEAVER.

Exercises at Beaver Academy—A Live Institution—Weddings in the Borough—Body of an Unknown Woman Found.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, July 5th, 1865.

The liberality of your columns has already displayed the richness and variety of the entertainment afforded to the good citizens of this quiet old borough by the Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute, during last week. But not in this direction only were we favored. Whilst it is true that we feel great pride in our noble school for young ladies, we have also other institutions which are equally a credit and a blessing; and a blessing, not to this community only, but to a widely extended area. I speak now particularly of Beaver Academy. Under the popular and efficient management of Messrs. Agnew and Ganz, this old institution, which had well-nigh ceased to be, has again become a decided success. It flourishes, and its prosperity is on the increase.

Professor Agnew is a son of the Hon. Daniel Agnew, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and is a ripe and finished scholar. He is a graduate of Jefferson College, and after teaching for a time, he entered the Iron City Commercial College, from whose class-room he emerged only to be at once inducted into a Professor's chair in the same institution, which he filled alike with credit to himself, with acceptance to his employers, and to the profit of his pupils. Too close application to business soon imperiled his health, and he was compelled to leave that position. The trustees of our Academy wisely selected him as its principal, and a few months since he took charge.

Prof. Ganz is a graduate of Washington College, and if I mistake not, was entitled to the first honors of his class. A college mate of his—a distinguished divine of your city—recently told the writer that Prof. G., had the well earned reputation of being one of the finest scholars graduated from that old *Alma Mater* of so many distinguished men. He has been a teacher from the time he took his degree, and is thoroughly qualified both by training and experience for his present rank. He was chosen as the Associate Principal of Prof. Agnew, and judging by their success and popularity, no more judicious selections could have been made.

Under such instructors, and controlled by a wise and prudent Board of Trustees, who take a deep and lively interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the Academy how could it but prosper? And prosper it does, and prosper it will, undoubtedly. On last Friday evening the closing exercises took place in the Presbyterian Church, in Beaver, in the presence of a very large and appreciative audience. It is not enough to say that everything passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily. The performers did themselves and their preceptors credit. The original performances gave evidence of culture, and thought, and were of a high order. The recitations were well delivered. The people were exceedingly gratified, and all retired at the close of the performances with the full consciousness that we have a "*live*" Academy in our midst; this of course means live teachers, and live pupils, and live trustees, so that the "concern" is a live one.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fairley, of the United Presbyterian Church, from your county, and closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. McClean, President of the Board of Trustees.

The following was the order of exercises:

S. O.—"Northern Laborers," by E. S. Beacom, Beaver, Pa.
Essay—"Insignificance of this Earth," by E. P. McLean, Beaver, Pa.
O. O.—"Our Responsibility," by O. Brown, Remington, Pa.
S. O.—"Bachelors' Sale," by Dwight Coe, Rochester, Pa.
O. O.—"Fiction," by J. R. Wallace, New Scottsville, Pa.
S. O.—"Emmett's Defense," by O. M. Talbott, Barnesville, Ohio.
Essay—"March of Time," by Thomas Duncan, New Sheffield, Pa.
S. O.—"The Seminole's Defiance," by Thomas Hall, Beaver, Pa.
S. O.—"Rienzi's Address," by William Henry, Fallston, Pa.
S. O.—"Death of Lincoln," by F. S. Hamilton, Sharon, Pa.
"Liberty," by Read. J. Rhodes, New Brighton, Pa.
S. O.—"On the War," by A. P. Sickman, Vanport, Pa.
O. O.—"The Gallant Dead," by R. H. Whitehill, Nevada.
S. O.—"The Baron's Last Banquet," by T. S. Dickey, Sharon, Pa.

The literary exercises of the evening were interspersed with most delightful music by the Great Western Band, which contributed greatly to the pleasure of the auditory. If it would not be invidious, I would like to point out some performances of rare merit. But I forbear, expressing the wish that you could have heard the "speech" "On the War." It was choicely rich, and delivered most effectively.

QUIS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, July 6.

You have no idea with what a degree of satisfaction we, of this staid old town, return to our green streets and refreshing arbors from a visit to your smoky and smoking realm, in these sultry days, and with what feelings of commiseration we look upon you denizens of the city, who, self-denyingly, labor on in behalf of the interests of society at large in spite of heat and dust and smoke.

Yesterday witnessed the marriage of Mr Marke to Miss Clennie McCrury, daughter of Major Thos. McCrury, one of our oldest and highly respected citizens, said happy couple leaving for a tour to Niagara Falls and the lakes. To-day the marriage ceremony was performed for Mr. A. H. Bossler, Principal of the musical department in the Musical Institute in this place, and Miss Mary Messley, in West Virginia, below Wellsville. The Professor and his lady passed through your city on their way to Philadelphia and the East. May Hymen's paths ever prove pleasant to these happy couples.

These ceremonies were both performed by the much respected and beloved pastor of the Presbyterian church of this town, Rev. D. P. Lowrie, of whom more anon.

Our community was much shocked yesterday by the finding of the body of a well dressed female in the Ohio river, near Vanport. She appeared to be about thirty-five years of age. Her clothing was little soiled though the body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. The body I understand exhibited some marks of violence. The examination was performed by Dr. D. McKinney. The result of the inquest I have not learned.

Yours, &c., H.

OUR OIL CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fourth at the Oil Centre—The Oil City Park Races and How They Were Managed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 4.

The "glorious Fourth" opened this morning with bright prospects of a beautiful day, and it proved such. During the morning nothing of interest occurred. At twelve o'clock the people commenced to flock towards the race course at Oil City Park, which is located back of a very high hill. Although the price of admission to the park was one dollar, there was a vast concourse of people assembled.

The first race was a trot, mile heats, best three in five for a purse of $800, for which the following horses were entered: American Star, Soap, Pumpkins, Scalpel and Lady Douglas. The first heat was won by Soap (Pumpkins having come in ahead on a run) in 2.30¼. The second heat was decided a dead heat, although it is claimed that it was fairly won by Pumpkins in 2.40. The third heat was won by Pumpkins in 2.29¼. The fourth heat was decided in favor of American Star in 2.37¼, but claimed by the backers of Pumpkins. The fifth and last heat was won by American Star, but I did not ascertain the time. The Judges decided that American Star was the winner of the race. Taken altogether it was a one-sided affair, the determination being to beat Pumpkins any way.

In the running race there were four entries: Dick Turpin, Bob, Mary Miller and Orphan Boy. This race was won with ease by Dick Turpin, a Michigan horse. Pumpkins, who run in the first race, was from Franklin, and American Star, I believe, from Pittsburgh.

During the trotting race, a man named Foster was thrown from his horse, and it is reported, has died from his injuries.

In the evening, the theatre had a crowded house, and the performance was a fair one. Mr. Gossin recited Drake's "American Flag" most admirably.

The St. James saloon is the name of a new restaurant just opened in the city, under the management of Messrs. Stubbs & Co., which is now the fashionable resort.

GEORGE.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The Celebration of the Fourth—The Address of Rev. Boyle—Lamentable Accident.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, July 5, 1865.

Our nation's birthday of freedom was celebrated here in a neat and appropriate manner. Arrangements had been effected for conveying the citizens free of charge, to a grove about three miles distant, where ample provisions had been made for a good dinner for our returned soldiers, and other people were allowed to take their own baskets and enjoy themselves as they pleased. The Declaration of Independence was never better read, or more highly appreciated than on the present occasion. It met with many hearty responses from patriotic hearts gathered around the platform. Then the address of Rev. Mr. Boyle to the returned defenders of our flag was excellent. All the exercises, interspersed with music, were unusually interesting, and had it not been for a serious accident which occurred, there would have been nothing to mar the pleasure of the day.

One of the trains on its way home, freighted with human life, suddenly stopped, and upon inquiry it was said that a man had fallen off. It proved to be Mr. M. R. Weaver, a highly respected citizen of this place, who in undertaking to make others sit down on the top of the cars to avoid danger, unfortunately lost his balance, and was immediately precipitated to the ground. Four cars passed over him, cutting off both legs and otherwise terribly mutilating his body, as it was dragged some distance along the track. Life was not quite extinct when he was taken up, yet he could only motion for a drink, and before the train reached the depot his spirit had fled. There are many friends to mourn his untimely death. He leaves a family too, who will deeply feel the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

S.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Conspirators.

Announcement of their Sentence.

Payne Receives the Notice Unmoved.

ATZEROTT WAS MUCH AFFECTED.

HAROLD SEEMINGLY PREPARED.

Mrs. Surratt Pleads for More Time

Preparations for the Execution.

Prisoners to be Hung Simultaneously.

PRISONERS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

Confirmation of Sentences by the President,

His Probable Action in the Future Cases of Traitors.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock this morning, Major Generals Hancock and Hartrauft visited the Old Penitentiary, to formally

Announce their Sentence to the Prisoners

Convicted by the Military Commission. The orders were read to the condemned in their separate cells, and their wishes consulted in regard to any preparations they might wish to make before meeting their fate.

Payne was Visited First.

He received unmoved the announcement of his doom, which was read to him by General Hartrauft. He simply asked that Rev. Dr. Stracker, a Baptist minister of Baltimore, should be sent for.

Atzerott,

Who came next in order, was much affected, turning deathly pale and shedding tears. He wished for some Lutheran minister, but designated no particular one.

Harold

Seemed to be prepared for the death sentence. He wished an interview with his family, and said they would provide him with a clergyman.

Mrs. Surratt

At first hardly seemed to realize that she had but twenty-four hours to live, but as the terrible truth dawned upon her she fell into an intense paroxysm of fear, and plead violently for a little more time. She plead for four additional days. The officers having no control of the matter made no answer. She desired the attendance of Father Walter and Wight, of Baltimore.

The Relatives of the Prisoners,

And the clergymen they have asked for have all been notified. Coffins and burial clothes will be prepared this afternoon and evening at the arsenal.

The Scaffold

Will be erected to-night in the yard South of the penitentiary, which is enclosed by a wall about twenty feet high.

Passes from General Halleck will admit the necessary officials, the members of the press and a few spectators. General Hartraupt, the Provost Marshal, has charge of the execution, which will take place about one o'clock to-morrow, when the prisoners will be hung simultaneously.

The Prisoners Sentenced to Imprisonment

Will be sent to the Albany Penitentiary without delay.

The President's Prompt Confirmation

Of these sentences meets unanimous approval. It is considered indicative of a decision of character which will prompt similar action in the case of Jeff. Davis and the more guilty traitors when their cases shall come before him.

Some few persons still think it possible that a reprieve would be granted to Mrs. Surratt.

The Wife of Dr. Mudd

With his counsel, called upon the President to-day and wished to present some additional facts which they could not adduce on the trial, and which they think will mitigate the sentence.

Major General Bartlett's Division, comprising the 79th Pennsylvania, 17th New York, 35th New Jersey, 56th Pennsylvania, 132d New York, 5th Connecticut, 2d Massachusetts, 29th Pennsylvania, 28th Pennsylvania, 149th Pennsylvania, 73d Pennsylvania, 111th Pennsylvania, 60th New York, 33d New Jersey and 102d New York Regiments, are

To be Immediately Mustered Out

And sent to their State rendezvous.

Only about one hundred and fifty officers above the rank of Captain are now held by the Government, all the other

Prisoners of War

Having been discharged. The various camps and depots for prisoners are being broken up and converted to other uses.

Considerable mutinous spirit has lately been manifested in the Provisional Corps across the river, some regiments refusing to drill or perform any duties. This State of affairs is attributed mainly to lack of attention on the part of officers to the discipline of their men, and it is believed the insubordinate demonstrations will be promptly repressed.

Orders Dismissing from Service

Captain Charles W. Lyman, of Indiana, Assistant Quartermaster of United States volunteers, has been so amended as to restore him to his rank in the army, so that he may resign honorably.

The first separate cavalry brigade, commanded by Brevet Brig. Gen. Gansevoort, is to be immediately mustered out of service.

Banquet to Army Officers.

NEW YORK, July 6.—At a banquet given to the officers of the Army of Tennessee, at the Union Hotel, Saratoga, Colonel Hillyer, of Gen. Grant's staff, presided. Generals Schofield, Wallace, Kautz, Ingalls, Tyler, Sickles, Kilpatrick, Devins, and Robinson were present. Col. Hillyer read a letter apologizing for the absence of General Grant. Apologies were also offered for the absence of Generals Blair and Logan. Toast to the Army of Tennessee was responded to by General Wallace, who toasted the Army of the Ohio, and which was replied to by General Schofield. Letters were read from Generals Howard, Meade, Hooker, Admirals Farragut and Dahlgren, Secretary Seward and others. A ball was given in the evening at the Opera House, which was largely attended. The officers present left for their homes yesterday morning.

Troops to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—In pursuance of general order No. 160, dated Headquarters, Department of Washington, July 5, 1865, Brevet Major General Bartlett's division, consisting of the 79th Pa., 47th N. Y., 35th N. Y., 46th Pa., 149d N. Y., 5th Pa., 2d Mass., 29th, 28th, 117th, 73d and 111th Pa., 60th, 102d N. Y., and 33d N. J. regiment, will at once be mustered out of the service and ordered to the rendezvous of their respective States: The first separate cavalry brigade, composed of the 1st and 3d N. J., 1st Conn., and 2d Massachusetts cavalry regiments, Brigadier General Gamble, commanding, be immediately mustered out of service.

The Highwines Question.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A Washington special says: The statement that the Highwines question, before the Secretary of the Treasury during the past week, is to be decided on Thursday, is premature and untrue. Owners were represented by counsel, and made such representations as induced Commissioner Lewis to recommend a compromise that was not satisfactory to Mr. McCulloch. Some additional testimony was thought necessary by the owners, as well as by the Secretary, and the whole consideration of the subject was postponed until this could be obtained. No decision is expected within a fortnight.

Reopening of Ford's Theatre.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A Washington dispatch says: Although Mr. Ford announces that his theatre will be open next Monday for theatrical performances, it is not believed the house will ever again be used for such a purpose, but will be purchased by the Government and used as a depository for trophies of the late war, and as a library and lecture hall. Mr. Ford asserts he is loser to the amount of several thousand dollars by reason of the cessation of his business and the occupation of his house by the military authorities, and for this he claims the Government should remunerate him.

Spanish Government and Belligerent Rights.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It is understood that on the 17th of June, before the news of the rescinding of the blockade could be received, the Spanish Government revoked its grant of belligerent rights to insurgents in this country.

From Richmond.

Preparations for the Celebration of the Fourth.

The Government Clothing Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Tribune's* Richmond letter of the 3d says that the arrangements for celebrating the Independence Day had not yet been officially promulgated, though various military divisions will parade at noon, and the usual morning, noon and evening salutes will be fired from batteries and gunboats. An oration will be delivered at Libby by Chaplain Terril, of New Jersey. Libby is now used as a soldier's rest, where our troops returning home and late rebel soldiers from the North are provided for and furnished transportation to their destination.

A movement is on foot to secure a public demonstration in the square. The programme intended is a prayer, reading the Declaration of Independence, and the reciting of an original poem, to be interspersed with music from the band of the 11th Massachusetts Volunteers. The Governor entertains his staff and friends with a dinner. The colored churches and schools are preparing for exhibition. The fireworks in the evening will be confined to individual enthusiasm, which does not seem to promise anything very extensive.

The Government Clothing Bureau have about worked up all the material confiscated here and must soon cease operations. The Crenshaw and Manchester mills have employed eight hundred hands, mostly girls, spinning and weaving the wool, cotton and yarn seized in these places after the evacuation. The mills weave for five cents per yard, returning the same weight as the material issued less, five per cent for waste either satinett or duck.

Very many of the first people of the city are applicants for work, and are well satisfied with the remuneration they receive—about five dollars per week. Seven hundred shirts and three hundred pairs of pantaloons are given out daily. When made up they are intended for our colored troops in Texas, and for hands on Government plantations.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

True Loyalty Scarce at Galveston.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Tribune's* Galveston letter of June 25th says: Galveston is now occupied by colored troops, consisting of a Provost guard for the enforcement of law and order. General Gordon Granger left this morning for Houston, with sufficient force to occupy the city and protect the citizens in the vicinity. The transports loaded with part of Weitzel's corps, arrived several days ago, but was unable to cross. A large fleet is now at anchor off the bar, composed of navy vessels, transports and coal boats. The Port Royal, New London, Preston and Cornubia are anchored in the Bay. The forts and batteries are now deserted. The shells, shot and powder are scattered about with wanton recklessness.

General Granger declares they are not worth occupying at present. Fort Bankhead and Fort Magruder are the principal earthworks, but they do not deserve to be called forts, being merely piles of sand and railroad iron, with but few guns in the casemates and on the parapets. The same letter says:

True loyalty is scarce in Galveston. Even now, while Union soldiers patrol the streets, and a powerful fleet is anchored off the city, these narrow-minded and impoverished people cling to the idea of State independence. They want to fly the lone star flag once more, to subdivide their country into four States or more, and become a recognized power in the world.

LATEST FROM SAVANNAH.

Arrival of Gov. Johnson—Business Still Depressed.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Herald's* dispatches, from Savannah, dated the 1st, says: Provisional Governor Jo. Johnson, arrived last Friday. He was serenaded, and in response made a brief address. The City Council had made arrangements for giving him a public reception on the following evening, and expected he would make an address, giving some intimation of his intended policy. The news of the appointment of him as Governor for their State and thus affording them the prospect of a speedy restoration of the State to the Government was received with much satisfaction by all Georgians.

Business in Savannah is still considerably depressed by the lack of communication with the interior, railroad repairs not yet being completed, but merchants hope soon to see the restoration of something like former activity and prosperity.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Destruction of Railroads.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Tribune's* Savannah letter of the 27th ult., says the railroads are destroyed in all this section of the country, and that it will be months before they can be put in running order, while the highways are almost impassable. The people seem to be utterly paralized, and are not doing much to improve their pitiable condition.

Another letter, of the 30th, says:—About one thousand bales of cotton reached here from Augusta during the week, the first week of important receipts, some on Government account, most for speculators, but little for sale here, all destined for New York. Business very dull.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Difficulty with Negro Troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—The ferry-boat Newton went to Smithfield with a pic-nic party of colored individuals yesterday, with companies C and K of the Third New York cavalry for a guard. Their right to land at Smithfield was contested by some citizens, who created a disturbance, which required the interference of the guard to quell it. Private John Gray, of company C, was shot by his sergeant for not obeying orders, and one of the citizens had his scalp removed by the sword of a Federal officer, after which order was restored.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $3,015,100, including the following: Western National Bank of New York, $325,000; Fourth National Bank of New York, $138,000; Third National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000; Second National Bank of Chicago, $245,000; First National Bank of Springfield, Illinois, $100,000; Third National Bank of Baltimore, $50,000; Second National Bank of Philadelphia, $50,000; First National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000; Second National Bank of Boston, $100,000; Bank of the Republic, Boston, $100,000, Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston, $20,000; Fourth National Bank of New York, $125,000; Tenth National Bank of New York, $100,000.

The subscriptions yesterday to the Seven-thirty loan amounted to $3,015,100, including the following: First National Bank of New York, $325,000; Ninth National Bank of New York, $150,000; First National Bank of Nashville, $200,000; First National Bank of Leavenworth, $100,000; Third National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000; First National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000.

Whites and Blacks in Florida.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Reports have been received at the Freedman's Bureau in regard to the relations now existing between the whites and blacks of Florida and the present prospect of the crops. There is no armed rebels, and the white population everywhere express the most ardent wish for the continuation of peace. They found very crude notions existing among the people concerning negroes, but it seemed to be generally understood that slavery was at an end, and in many places negroes had made bargains with their old masters for wages, and gone to work cheerfully. In other localities the former rights of masters to flog the blacks severely for trifling offences, is not entirely abandoned, but other methods of punishment are gradually being adopted.

Late Washington Items.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A Washington dispatch says: Ex-Governor Vance was released from the Old Capitol prison to-day, to return home subject to the President's order.

Secretary Stanton has so far recovered from his illness as to call on the President to-day.

The Chilian Minister has recovered from his accident.

The New York *Post's* special says the counsel of Mrs. Surratt are endeavoring to obtain a reprieve for her. It is thought they will not succeed.

General Pope's Department.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Times* Washington special says: Gen. Pope has had an interview with General Grant and the Secretary of War, but the President being too ill Gen. Pope is detained here, and will not for several days probably, receive instructions as to the policy to be adopted in the treatment of the Indians in his department.

Petitions for Pardon.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A Washington dispatch says: Two hundred and eighty petitions for pardon were filed. Among them are the names of Allan Ramsey and McDowell, late members of the Confederate Congress.

Large Sale of Horses.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A Washington dispatch says:—The largest sale of horses that ever occurred in this country is to take place, on Government account, on the Arsenal grounds at Harper's Ferry, on the 8th inst.

Trial of Miss Mary Harris.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A *Times'* Washington special says: The trial of Miss Mary Harris, after selecting three additional jurors, making the panel complete, was postponed until next Friday.

Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The steamer Atlantic, from London the 18th, via Havre the 20th, arrived to-night.

Fires in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Fires on the Fourth destroyed Herwitz & Co.'s rectifying establishment, near the corner of Main and Walnut. Also, the warehouse of W. S. Throp & Co., adjoining Herwitz. Loss, twenty thousand dollars. Insured for fifteen thousand dollars. Throp's loss on the building stock, over twenty thousand dollars. Fully insured. Fires yesterday destroyed the upper stories of R. W. Mitchell's furniture and carpet store, 134 Fourth street. Loss, twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. Insured for sixty thousand dollars, principally in Eastern companies.

Sale of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Government has advertised another sale of vessels, on the 20th, amounting to fifteen, including the captured blockade runner Banshee, steel plated, and length 213 feet.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Mr. J. Snively, of Hancock, was to-day elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in place of Alford Spates of Cumberland.

Pardon Revoked.

NEW YORK, July 6.—It is reported that the pardon granted to Dr. Montrose Haller, of St. Louis, has been revoked.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

The Negro and White Population.

Important Meeting in Houston.

Professions of Good Faith and Loyalty.

By the New Orleans *Delta* of the 17th ult., we have some interesting intelligence from Texas. At Galveston, measures had been taken, in the language of the account, "to bring the negroes to their senses" by requiring them to go to work at fair wages. Good crops will be made throughout the State.

At a public meeting held at Houston on the 13th ult, attended by a large number of the most influential men in that part of the State, it was resolved "to conform promptly and in good faith to the changed condition of our political relations, to aid in the reorganization of our State Government and the restoration of Federal authority, and to maintain in every way in our power, the jurisdiction and laws of both the State and Federal Governments."

It was also resolved that it would be in the highest degree satisfactory to the people of Texas, if the United States authorities would order an election for civil and State officers, to be held on the first Monday in August next, according to the laws in force in 1860, in such manner, and under such restrictions as they may deem necessary and proper, and so we respectfully request.

Up to the 22d ult., about 4,000 bales of cotton have been received by the Cotton Press Companies. The Companies are prepared to store at present 25,000 bales. The compresses are being fitted up, and will soon be ready for use. The baling presses are already fitted up, and ready for putting in order and to weigh and sample all cotton that may arrive.

THE TURF.

Challenge for $25,000 a Side—Will "Asteroid" Meet "Kentucky?"

The refusal of Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, and owner of the Lexington horse, "Asteroid," to take his horse to Saratoga meeting, soon to come off, has engendered some ill-feeling between him and his Southern friends. It was hoped that Mr. Alexander would bring "Asteroid" to the meeting, and contend for "the cup" with Mr. Hunter's horse, "Kentucky." In speaking of Mr. Alexander's intention not to run at Saratoga, *Wilkes' Spirit* says:—"The conclusion will be that Mr. Alexander is afraid to produce "Asteroid" against "Kentucky," and the prestige of the former must, therefore, inevitably fall in the general estimation; and if Mr. Alexander do not himself also suffer by it, we shall be much mistaken. The public will say that, having won largely with "Asteroid," and always on easy terms, Mr. Alexander should be willing (holding himself as high as he does) to meet any challenger whatever; and they will also say, that Mr. Alexander, being a very rich man, and having plenty more of horses, can well afford to take the natural and equitable risks which attach to the pretensions and the character of this one. And they will add, that, after all, both "Asteroid" and "Kentucky" are "Lexington's," and that the defeat of the former would not impair the value of that illustrious sire in Mr. Alexander's hands. The meeting with Kentucky, therefore, is merely a risk of horse against horse; and this is a risk which, inasmuch as the fame of Lexington lies between them as a bonus, common opinion will say Mr. Alexander ought to take. He has put the price of $20,000 upon Asteroid, assuming thereby he is the best Lexington he ever bred; but at Cincinnati it was offered to run this other Lexington, of the same age, against him, for $10,000 a side, and to give for Asteroid $22,500 if he won. Here is a price of $32,500 for Asteroid, if Asteroid be what has been assumed; and every one will say, that an owner who is worth millions of dollars, and who seemes to believe in his horse, should not have turned his back upon such an offer. It will seem ludicrous, indeed, if, after this splendid challenge, Asteroid should be led over to Columbus, to meet some second Red Oak, or to induce some second-rate subscribers into allowing him a "walk over."

Mr. Hunter, and the owners of "Kentucky," have issued a challenge proposing to meet Asteroid, with their horse at Saratoga, for from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars aside, at two or three mile heats; and in order to obviate all objections on the part of Mr. Alexander, these gentlemen offer to give him twenty per cent. of the stake as traveling expenses, to coax him to come on. Now, as Kentucky will have as many railroad changes to get to Saratoga, as will Asteroid, this is virtually betting $25,000 against $20,000, play or pay; and every sportsman will say it should be immediately be accepted.

TRAGEDY IN PHILADELPHIA.

A WOMAN KILLS TWO MEN.

A most desperate and shocking case of murder took place in Philadelphia between nine and ten o'clock on Monday night, at a tavern on Third street, below Girard avenue, Sixteenth Ward.

The principal in this tragedy was a woman named Adelia Ridley, aged about twenty-four years, who stabbed two brothers named Joseph and Isaac Sides, causing the instant death of the former, and inflicting wounds of such a character on the latter as to cause his death about ten o'clock last night. The whole affair is much mixed up, but from the facts brought to light at the Coroner's investigation we glean the following:

It seems that Adelia resides in St. John street, between Willow and Noble, where she keeps a drinking house, and has a number of women boarders. She was a married woman, but her husband had left her some time since.

Joseph Sides had left his wife, and the latter, with Adelia's husband, had opened a tavern in Third street, below Girard avenue, the scene of the terrible tragedy. This place also contained a number of female boarders, and was similar in reputation to that kept by Adelia.

On Monday afternoon Adelia and her bar-tender drove out to Fairmount Park, where they met Joseph Sides in another carriage with a woman. The party conversed together pleasantly, and appeared on the best of terms. On their way in all stopped at Sides' establishment, he also being proprietor of a tavern at the corner of Germantown road and Girard avenue.

Several drinks were indulged in, after which they drove to the establishment at Third and Girard Avenue, kept by the wife of Joseph Sides and Adelia's husband. Several more drinks were partaken, and all seemed to be very friendly. Adelia suddenly left, went to her home, changed her dress, and came back to Third and Girard Avenue. Upon entering the door she encountered Joseph Sides, and asked him where Johny Ridley, her husband, could be found.

Sides replied "He is in the yard," whereupon Adelia exclaimed, with an oath, "You are one of them," and immediately drew a large dirk, which she plunged twice into his back, under the left side, piercing the heart. Sides staggered, seized a chair, with the intention, it is supposed, of defending himself, and raising it about three feet fell dead.

Isaac Sides, Joseph's brother, who was present and witnessed the whole affair, attempted to detain the murderess, with the intention of having her arrested. He seized her by the head and pushed her downward, when with the same weapon, covered with blood, she stabbed him several times in the stomach, inflicting fearful wounds, from which his entrails protruded. He lingered in great pain until about ten o'clock last night, when he expired.

As soon as the infuriated woman had finished her horrible deed she hastened to her home, exchanged her dress for a complete sailor's rig, and, in this male attire, was about making her escape. She was arrested by the police as she was about passing out by the back entrance. When taken into custody she had nothing to say, and has not yet made any explanation in regard to the sad affair.

She is rather prepossessing in looks, has short curly hair, and much becomes sailor's attire. When we saw her at the Station House she very much reminded us of a landsman about nineteen years of age. She was fully committed by the Coroner's jury to answer the crime of double murder.

The Cozzens Case in Philadelphia.

Cozzens has been discharged from custody by Judge Thompson, in Philadelphia. He held that the rebellion had closed, and with it the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* also ceased, and there being no oath setting forth the cause of arrest, and no warrant of arrest, the relator was illegally in custody, and must be discharged.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865.

The Fate of the Conspirators.

David E. Harold, Louis Payne, George A. Atzerott and *Mrs. Mary E. Surratt*, having been found guilty of being accomplices in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and the finding of the court having been approved by President JOHNSON, will be hanged, by the authorities of the District of Columbia, to-day. The other accomplices, *Dr. Mudd, Arnold* and *O'Laughlin*, will be imprisoned for life, and *Spangler* for six years in the Albany Penitentiary.

Few, we apprehend, will be disposed to question the finding and sentence because not in accordance with impartial but rigid justice. There is, in the sentence, as to the time of the execution, something so "sharp, quick, decisive," as almost to startle the public; nevertheless it is in perfect keeping with the horrid nature of the crime, and the stern requirements of justice. There is neither any need, nor is there allowed time for, discussion or comment. The drama, so far as the guilty actors meriting the extreme penalty are concerned, will have ended almost with the rising of the curtain on the closing scene. Time is not given nor is there the prompting to raise the cry for mercy.

—It was said that President JOHNSON would disapprove of the finding of the Commission, and send the conspirators before a civil tribunal. Not only did he not do so, but it is very doubtful whether he ever contemplated such a thing. On the contrary, it does not appear that he hesitated for a single moment; and herein, we suspect, we catch a glimpse of the manner of the man, and of his mode of dealing with traitors and assassins—all working together. There is, we conclude, in the circumstances which surround these stern and solemn proceedings little that is calculated to comfort incarcerated rebels, waiting to take in turn their places at the bar of justice. They ought to feel that not only assassins but traitors will surely be punished.

Confederation of the Canadas.

For some months past negotiations have been going on between the Canadian and English Governments, in reference to the confederation of the Canadas, and the annexation to the Confederacy of the Hudson's Bay Territory, the erection of fortifications, placing a naval armament on Lake Ontario, and the formation of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. For the purpose of discussing these subjects a deputation from the Canadian Ministry, consisting of Messrs. MACDONAND, CARTIER, BROWN and GALT, proceeded to England some time since, and there, on the part of her Majesty's Government, met the Duke of Somerset, the Earl de GRAY, Mr. GLADSTONE and EDWARD CARDELL. The result of their conference is just published in an official communication made by Mr. CARDELL to Governor General MONCK. Canada asks the aid of Great Britain to make her a great American Empire, remaining subject to British rule, sufficiently powerful, in case of a conflict, to rout the United States. In order to accomplish this rather ambitious scheme the Canadian Ministers desire to effect, under one Government, the consolidation of the whole of British America, including the Hudson Bay Company's Territory. They also propose to build a line of defensive fortifications from Montreal in a westerly direction, and a naval armament on Lake Ontario. The English Ministers, in reply, say they favor the confederation of British America, "and will use every proper means of influence to carry it into effect without delay." They also favor the surrender of the Hudson Bay Company's Territory to Canada, and agree to guarantee the loan proposed to indemnify the company for the surrender of its rights.

With regard to the fortifications about Montreal and West of it, the English government are willing to guarantee a loan without which Canada cannot hope to borrow money on sufficiently favorable terms; but it makes their consent to this proposition, dependent on the condition that the Canadian proposition shall previously receive a formal sanction from the Canadian Legislature. Such being the case, the Canadians indicate that the Colonial Government and Legislature will probably prefer to postpone further action until the question of the new confederation shall be settled.

On the second point, the representatives of the English Government say they entered into a full consideration of the important subject of the defense of Canada, not with any apprehension on either side that the friendly relations now happily subsisting between this country and the United States are likely to be disturbed, but impressed with the conviction that the safety of the Empire from possible attack, ought to depend on its own strength and the due application of its own resources.

A vote of money had been carried in the Imperial Parliament for improving the fortifications of Quebec, and the necessary instructions sent out for the immediate execution of the works, which would be prosecuted with dispatch. The Canadian ministers were reminded of the suggestion her Majesty's Government had made to them to proceed with the fortifications of Montreal.

"As to the naval force on Lake Ontario, the English Government can only say that in time of peace it will strictly adhere to the stipulations of the treaty with the United States, and in time of war it will do its duty.

"Finally, as regards the Reciprocity Treaty, England promises her good services at Washington to bring about its renewal."

The Provinces obtain professions of sympathy in abundance, but little else however. They are kindly permitted to expend as much money as they think they will be able to pay by taxation. The result will be, the feeling of dissatisfaction will be increased. The future relations of the crowns form a most interesting and important topics of inquiry, both in England and the United States. Apparantly it is a question of "loss and gain" loss of territory to England, and gain to us.

"Theological Wit"—A Correction.

In the Congregational Council lately in session in Boston, it is stated, that "Dr. BACON, in making a report respecting religious publications, Sunday School books, etc., archly remarked that during the session of the committee, HENRY WARD BEECHER said that when he came to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, he found BULWER'S and MARYATT'S novels in the Sunday School Library. The Doctor said he told Mr. BEECHER that if he should make the fact known to the Council, two things would surprise them, first, that BULWER'S and MARYATT'S novels were in the library, and secondly, that Mr. BEECHER should have objected to their being there."

We suppose, from the "fitness of things," there *must* be some mistake here. Whatever Dr. BACON may have said to Mr. BEECHER about the novels in question, he certainly must have misapprehended his views in regard to their being in the Sunday School Library. If analogy is ever worth anything as a guide, it should be in this case. And according to it, the following are the facts in regard to the novels spoken of—Mr. BEECHER, when he came to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in looking over the Sunday School Library failed to discover his favorite reading, BULWER'S and MARYATT'S novels, among the collection of books. He immediately called the attention of the appropriate committee to the omission, and requested that the works might be supplied to the library with as little delay as possible, as his own would not arrive yet for some weeks, and he desired to draw some instructive illustrations from them for his sermons of the following Sunday. This appears to us to be the correct version of the matter.

Our Platform.

In reply to a correspondent, we will say distinctly, that we are for a uniform rule of suffrage, for white and black, in all the States; such rule to be embraced in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and that this is the only platform or plank we have on the subject. We would be glad to hear what objections can be brought against it.

THERE is nothing like the record by which to judge men and parties. Thus while here and elsewhere Democrats are claiming to support President JOHNSON'S policy, in the New Hampshire House of Representatives ninety-six Democrats vote against the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery. Considering that the President said to the South Carolinians, in addressing them, that that State must adopt the Constitutional amendment, our suspicions are excited that the Democracy are not JOHNSON men.

THE Democracy in Ohio are running on two tracks, with all the harmony which has formerly characterized the action of the rival factions. Two committees are in full blast; but it makes not the least difference how many or how few there are. Gen. Cox will be elected, and the State will proclaim for the policy of the President.

The Sweep of Emancipation; or, a Reconnoissance Among the Law Books.

The Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN freed many of the slaves; the Amendment of the Constitution will complete the work and make emancipation universal and permanent. So old an institution as slavery, and one involving so large and very distinct a class of persons and extensive pecuniary and political interests, could not fail to occupy a large amount of legislative consideration, and to appear, both directly and indirectly, in the statutes of the slave States. We propose to make a speculative reconnoissance, from the stand-point of emancipation, into the domains of legislation, for the purpose of discovering what may be the effects of its tendencies and ramifications on the statutes of the country.

Before advancing far, we see that it sweeps away in every State the entire *slave code*. There being no slaves, there are no persons to whom such code is applicable and of course it becomes a dead letter, whether it is formally repealed or not. At the very least the late slaves are placed upon the same footing as the free people of color, with the right to control their own persons, families, property and labor. They cease to be marketable property.

As we advance, we come upon a large class of laws *subsidiary* to slavery, and intended more or less efficiently to subserve its interests. They never would have been made if slavery had not required them. They are predicated upon it as a legalized institution, and are mere accessories to it. Now, upon the well known maxim that when a principal thing falls the accessories go down with it, the abolishment of the institution throws into disuse not only the slave code, but the subsidiary laws that cohere essentially with it. Among these we find a large proportion of the statutes relating to free blacks, which were suggested by and adapted to a state of society in which slavery was a legalized and cherished institution. The necessity for such laws ceases when slavery ceases. They would never have existed but for slavery. They expire with it. Whatever oppressive discriminations and provisions, against the free blacks, they contain, in strict subserviency to the peculiar institution, become null and void by its fall. The free blacks can, therefore, on their lawful business go into, or out of any State, and do anything that other people may lawfully do. The usual penalty, of being "sold as a slave," is rendered impossible by emancipation, and therefore the enactment, lacking the penalty, is of no force.

If our reconnoissance is reliable, the report we have to make on the old legal distinction between slaves and free blacks is, *non est*—or, to use the provincialism of the region we are reconnoitering—it is *no whar*. But this is not all. The status of the free blacks, that is, of all the blacks, approximates that of all the whites, in several important respects, as viewed under the laws. Slavery and color being disposed of, we extend our inquiries to another point among the law books. A distinction exists among people, by their classification into *citizens* and *aliens*. Here the emancipation does not, at first seem to help our observations. We are puzzled, a little, at this forking of the roads. We will advance a short distance on each, and see if we meet with the track of the emancipation measures anywhere. If these freed blacks *are* citizens, then, of course, they have the duties of citizens to perform, and the rights of citizens to enjoy, the same as others, in that class. If they are *not* citizens, but aliens, is there any way of naturalizing them, if they should desire it? Let us look at the law on that point. We stumble upon the words, "free white persons," as the boundary restricting their application. And here we meet with the emancipation work. These words, so far as subsidiary to the peculiar institution, are rendered void. The reason for the restriction being removed, the restriction itself is taken away. When laws are made with direct reference to an existing contingency, the provisions and conditions dependent upon that point become of no force, when the contingency ceases. On this ground the words "free white" fall out of this law. But we need not press this view, as it is by no means decided, by our reconnoissance, that the freed blacks have any need to avail themselves of the naturalization laws. But this much their emancipation does for them, any way; it either makes them citizens or puts them in the way of becoming such.

Leaving this, however, an undecided question, swinging on the alternative, citizen or alien; our reconnoissance reveals something of more importance, viz: that *the decision of their status belongs to Congress*, the States being in this as in other cases, the judges of specific qualifications and conditions requisite for voters. The Constitution guarantees a republican form of Government to all the States, and Congress has the authority to establish uniform naturalization laws. Any State enactments incompatible with these principles must be void. Any practical measures that would nullify the influence of emancipation on the old slavery laws, are unjust in themselves and are in opposition to the act of emancipation.

It is in this view that we understand the President's policy on this subject as set forth by him. On this ground it meets with our approval. He does not ignore the fact that the Government freed the slaves of rebels, while they were rebels, and because they were rebels. It cannot be, then, that he proposes to hand them back now, to be re-enslaved in some specious form of bondage, or to be eternally deprived of the "privileges and immunities of citizens," as the words of the Constitution are, and that by the very people from whose parricidal hands the Government itself has barely escaped. If the millions of emancipated slaves are remanded to the operation of the laws of their respective States, for investment with their rights and privileges, it must be, to those laws as modified and expurgated of all slavery discriminations, by the Proclamation of Emancipation and the amendment of the Constitution.

The result of our speculations, then, are "satisfactory," to use the military phrase. We find that the Proclamation of President LINCOLN, followed by the Constitutional amendment, has done no damage to any good interest or to any fair fame of our country. On the other hand, the fair and legitimate sweep of these measures will free the country from many an evil, and clear our law books from many a blot.

English Opinion of the Case of Davis.

The London *Daily News* is frank enough to admit that "European precedents" do not help those who contend that America, by executing JEFF. DAVIS, "would be guilty of an unparalled crime." On the contrary, it concedes that European history cannot be quoted by those who protest against the proposed trial and punishment of the Rebel leader. The *News* even utters these emphatic words: "If Mr. DAVIS is to be saved, it must be *by the exercise of a magnanimity of which no State of European Christendom affords an example*; and the Americans are a people of too much original ability not to be able to ascertain for themselves the course which best becomes their character in their present situation.'

There is much fairness in this, and what we might expect from a journal that has from the first been disposed to be just toward us. We trust we may yet have it to record of British sentiment, that it admits the rebellion was nothing less than a stupendous crime, that the leaders are great criminals, and in that by aiding them the British Government compromised itself before the world, and blackened itself forever in history.

The *Post* is not pleased with the address put forth by the "National Democratic Association" of the District of Columbia, for it discloses the fact that the Democracy, after all, are not so harmonious as the *Post* has been pretending.

The $20,000 Clause.

A delegation representing the twenty thousand dollar citizens of Richmond is in Washington for the purpose of suggesting to the President some modification of the Amnesty Proclamation, especially as to the property exception. The President being ill, these delegates did not succeed in getting an interview with him on Monday, but they were sent to, and were some hours in consultation with the Attorney General.

We learn from good authority that there will be soon issued by the President a new proclamation modifying that of the 29th of May. In this proclamation it will be provided that in Virginia, especially, and probably in all the States South, the $20,000 exception be abolished in cases where proceedings against the property of individuals have been instituted, or where lands have been or are now occupied by the Federal authorities, under the act concerning abandoned lands. It is found that notwithstanding the several good reasons which moved the President to the adoption of the twenty thousand dollar exception, there are as many equally potent why that clause in the proclamation should be abolished. One, especially convincing, is found in the fact that it paralyzes the property men in the matter of commercial credit. They can neither sell their property nor borrow money upon it until a pardon has been granted. The necessary delay in examining and passing upon the applications of nearly a quarter of a million of petitioners effectually preclude any immediate relief to these suffering men, who almost universally are out of money, and though property holders, are absolutely in want of the necessaries of life.

As an illustration, not exaggerated, of the helplessness of the Southern property men, we may mention the case of one whose income before the war was over eighty thousand dollars per month, and who for the past three months has been living solely upon the proceeds of the sale of his family carriage, the latter fund being now about exhausted.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says:—"A catfish weighing fifty-six pounds, was taken in a trap in Sangamon River, about three miles above the coal bank bridge, a few nights since. When decapitated, the head weighed fourteen pounds."

GETTYSBURG.

National Cemetery Ceremonies.

Poem by Colonel Charles G. Halpin.

JULY 4, 1865.

At the conclusion of the address of Major General O. O. Howard, Col. C. G. Halpin, (Private Miles O'Reilly,) read the following Poem:

Thought of the Place and Time.

As men beneath some pang of grief,
Or sudden joy will dumbly stand,
Finding no words to give relief—
Clear, passion-warm, complete and brief—
To thoughts with which their souls expand;
So here to-day—these trophies nigh—
Our lips no fitting words can reach
The hills around—the graves—the sky—
The silent poem of the eye
Surpasses all the arts of speech!

To-day a nation meets to build
A nation's trophy to the dead,
Who, living, formed her sword and shield—
The arms she sadly learned to wield
When other hope of peace had fled.
And not alone for those who lie
In honored graves before us blent,
Shall our proud column, broad and high,
Climb upward to the smiling sky,
But be for all a monument.

An emblem of our grief, as well
For others as for those, we raise;
For those beneath our feet who dwell
And all who in the good cause fell
On other fields, in other frays.
To all the self-same love we bear
Which here for marble memory strives:
No soldier for a wreath would care
Which all true comrades might not share—
Brothers in death as in their lives!

On Southern hill-sides, parched and brown,
In tangled swamp, on verdant ridge,
Where pines and broadening oaks look down,
And jasmine weaves its yellow crown,
And trumpet creepers clothe the hedge,
Along the shores of endless sand,
Beneath the palms of Southern plains,
Sleep everywhere, hand locked in hand,
The brothers of the gallant band
Who here poured life through throbbing veins.

Around the closing eyes of all
The same red glories glared and flew—
The tossing flags, the bugle-call,
The whistle of the angry ball
The elbow touch of comrades true!
The skirmish fire—a splattering spray;
The long, sharp growl of fire by file,
The thickening fury of the fray
When opening batteries get in play
And the lines form o'er many a mile.

The foeman's yell, our answering cheer
Red flashes through the gathering smoke,
Swift orders, resonant and clear,
Blithe cries from comrades tried and dear,
The shell scream and the sabre stroke;
The rolling fire from left to right,
From right to left we hear its swell;
The headlong charges, swift and bright,
The thickening tumult of the fight
And bursting thunders of the shell.

Now closer, denser grows the strife,
And here we yield, and there we gain;
The air with hurtling missiles rife,
Volley for volley, life for life—
No time to heed the cries of pain!
Panting as up the hills we charge,
Or down them as we broken roll,
Life never felt so high, so large,
And never o'er so wide a marge
In triumph swept the kindling soul!

New raptures waken in the breast
Amid this hell of scene and sound;
The barking batteries never rest,
And broken foot, by horsemen pressed,
Still stubbornly contest their ground.
Fresh waves of battle rolling in
To take the place of shattered waves;
Torn lines that go more bent and thin—
A blinding cloud, a maddening din—
'Twas thus were filled those very graves!
* * * * * * * *

Night falls at length with pitying veil,
A moonlit silence deep and fresh;
These upturned features cold and pale,
Vainly the chill night dews assail—
For colder than the dews their flesh!
And flickering far through brush and wood
Go searching parties, torch in hand—
"Seize if you can some rest and food,
At dawn the fight will be renewed,
Sleep on your arms!" the hushed command.

They talk in whispers as they lie
In line—these rough and weary men;
"Dead, or but wounded?" then a sigh;
"No coffee either!" "Guess we'll try
To get those two guns back again."
"We've five flags to their one! oho!"
"That bridge, 'twas hot there as we passed."
"The Colonel dead! It can't be so;
Wounded and badly—that I know;
But he kept saddle to the last."
"Be sure to send it if I fall—"
"Any tobacco? Bill, have you?"
"A brown-haired, blue-eyed, laughing doll—"
"Good night, boys, and God keep you all!"
"What, sound asleep? Guess I'll sleep, too."
"Yes, just about this hour they pray
For Dad—" "Stop talking! pass the word!"
And soon as quiet as the clay
Which thousands will but be next day,
The long drawn sighs of sleep are heard.

Oh, men! to whom this sketch, though rude,
Calls back some scene of pain and pride;
Oh, widow! hugging close your brood,
Oh, wife! with happiness renewed,
Since he again is at your side;
This trophy that to-day we raise
Should be a monument for all,
And on its sides no niggard phrase
Confine a generous Nation's praise
To those who here have chanced to fall.

But let us all to-day combine
Still other monuments than this to raise;
Here for the dead we build a shrine,
And now to those who, crippled, pine,
Let us give hope of happier days!
Let Homes for these sad wrecks of war
Through all the land with speed arise;
Tongues cry from every gaping scar
Let not our brother's tomb debar
The wounded living from your eyes.

A noble day, a deed as good,
A noble scene in which 'tis done,
The Birthday of our Nationhood
And here again the Nation stood,
On this same day—its life re-won!
A bloom of banners in the air,
A double calm of sky and soul;
Triumphal chant and bugle blare
And green fields spreading bright and fair,
While Heavenward our Hosannas roll.

Hosanna for a land redeemed,
The bayonet sheathed, the cannon dumb,
Passed as some horror we have dreamed,
The fiery meteors that here streamed,
Threatening within our homes to come.
Again our banner floats abroad,
Gone the one stain that on it fell,
And bettered by his chastening rod,
With streaming eyes uplift to God,
We say, HE DOETH ALL THINGS WELL!

The exercises of the day were closed with music and a benediction. The closing ode, which was sung with much feeling, is as follows:

Hark! a nation's sighs ascend!
Hark! a thousand voices blend,
From your thrones of glory bend,
Sons of Liberty!

From each dark empurpled field,
Where your blood the Union sealed,
Spirit tongues to-day have peal'd
The Soldier's Requiem!

Where the smoke of battle curl'd,
Where the bolt of death was hurl'd,
Ye our starry flag unfurl'd,
Floating o'er the free!

In the dark and trying hour,
Putting forth your steady power,
Caused the Rebel hordes to cower,
Just two years ago!

Flashing sword and burning word,
Southrons felt and Southrons heard—
Plum'd our country's banner-bird,
Just two years ago!

Martyr'd sons of trying days,
While the world resounds your praise,
Hear the songs your children raise,
Sons of Liberty!

CLOSING OF IRON ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY.—The Allentown (Pa.) *Democrat* says that in consequence of the want of demand for iron since the cessation of the war, every iron establishment in the Lehigh Valley has blown out one, two or more stacks, and pig iron is piled up on the banks of the canal and along the railroad by the acre. At Catasauqua four or five stacks have been stopped; at the Allentown Iron works two out of four; at Hockendauqua two out of four; one out of two at the Lehigh Valley Iron Works; the Roberts Company at Allentown, is blowing out its only stack, and the rolling mills at Allentown, Catasauqua, and other points are preparing to suspend for a time. Lewis' mills has already stopped. These stoppages will throw hundreds of laborers out of employment. The coal operators in the Lehigh region, some time since, gave notice to the miners that they must submit to a reduction of one-third of their wages. The miners did not feel disposed to do it, and stopped work. As the market is well stocked and there is no great demand, the public will not be likely to suffer much in consequence of the stoppages. There was not over one-fourth the usual quantity of coal brought down the Lehigh Valley road last week. In the Schuylkill region the miners have agreed to a reduction in some of the collieries.

SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS DUPED.—Quite a spicy trial took place on Saturday, in Georgetown, before Justice Buckey. It seems that a man named John O'Shea called on a "friend" for aid to take him to his home in Kansas, at the same time stating that he had been a Major in the rebel service. His friend gave him a list of rebel sympathizeas in Georgetown, who, he said never refused to aid friends to the Confederate cause. He called on one who gave him two dollars, also on a widow lady, who sympathized to the amount of ten dollars. From several others he received aid; but, in the meantime, the merchant who gave him the list, suspected that he was not a genuine "reb," and started in pursuit of him and had him arrested. One person, we understand, said that but for the timely warning he would have aided him, as he never refused men who had been in the confederate service. O'Shea was turned over to Superintendent Richards, who had him locked up at headquarters.—*Chronicle.*

ANECDOTE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—President Lincoln, having been applied to to pardon a repentant slave trader who had been sentenced to prison, answered the applicant: "My friend, if this man had been guilty of the worst murder that can be conceived of, I might perhaps have pardoned him. You know the weakness of my nature, always open to the appeals of repentance or of grief, and with such a touching letter and such recommendations I could not resist. But any man who would go to Africa and snatch from a mother her children, to sell them into interminable bondage, merely for the sake of pecuniary gain, shall never receive pardon from me."

EMIGRATING TO BRAZIL.—There seems to be an emigration mania in parts of the South. Brazil appears to be the objective point of most of them. We observe in a Selma paper a notification in which the public is informed that, at the solicitation of friends, the advertiser will proceed to that country to look at the soil, see what can be done there, and to engage the good offices of the Imperial authorities for emigrants.

An address has lately been published to the people of Kentucky, by a Democratic Committee, from both branches of the Kentucky Legislature. It contains but two worn out ideas, State Rights and opposition to negro suffrage.

General Intelligence.

The first sample of wheat from Southern Illinois was sold on 'Change at St. Louis last week, for two dollars per bushel.

The Buffalo papers report, that their city will soon become a great salt emporium. They say that in all the wells being bored there for oil, good veins of salt water have been found.

A deputation from Richmond is about going to Europe to negotiate some terms of direct trade and the sale of Southern products now on hand upon the basis of some advices to enable planters to resume operations.

The last number of the London *Punch* exhibits a curious instance of British ignorance. Speaking of Jeff. Davis' case, it says: "Surely there is such a word in Johnson's dictionary as pardon. We are certain it would have been in Webster's had Daniel lived till now." It is suggested that *Punch* ought to have added: "If Daniel had not been hanged."

A young girl in Lafayette, Indiana, was stung in her mouth last Thursday by a bee, causing a frightful swelling and threatening suffocation. The girl's mother, having heard that coal oil was good as an external application for sprains and bruises, and not knowing what else to do, filled the child's mouth out of the lamp. The effect was almost magical. The swelling subsided immediately, and the pain was relieved.

The city of St. Louis is much annoyed by mad dogs. Some ten or twelve deaths have occurred within a short time from hydrophobia, and scarcely a day passes without some one is bitten. The Mayor has urged the city council to at once order the muzzling of all dogs, or cause them to be shut up.

There is a mad dog excitement in Quincy, Illinois. A large dog, showing evident signs of hydrophobia, was killed there Saturday last, but not until he had bitten nine persons, some very severely, tearing pieces of flesh out of their arms and breasts. The City Marshal, with fifteen soldiers, was out all day killing all dogs not muzzled.

A private letter received from an old inhabitant of Prince George county, Va., states that the people are in a great state of destitution and are generally unable to properly cultivate their plantations owing to a lack of draft animals.

The Raleigh *Progress* says: "Some of our people are trying to depreciate greenbacks, by refusing to take them."

A St. Petersburg letter to the London *Herald* says: "Accounts of fires in the interior still appear every day in the papers. At Nevell, in the government of Vitebek, two hundred houses were burnt down during the gale of the 31st; on the 23d, during a high wind, two hundred and forty houses at Skopine, in the government of Riazan; and between the 23d and the 27th, five hundred houses at Spask, another town in the same government.

Governor Fletcher made a speech at Columbia, Boone county, a day or two since, in which he stated that order was being rapidly restored to the state, that, in fact, there were few, if any localities where the presence of troops was required. He deprecated the action of some localities in passing resolutions warning returned rebels to keep away, and urged the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations amongst all classes of people.

A Richmond paper says: On Saturday last as the schooner C. E. Page was coming up the river, and when opposite City Point, a swarm of honey bees suddenly darkened the horizon, and alighted upon the "cat head" of the vessel, greatly to the consternation of the captain and crew, who looked upon the phenomenon as a bad omen. A canvass and box was soon rigged, and the unwelcome visitors were soon safely "hived." The Captain says he intends carrying them back North, if the bees express no objection to leaving the soil of Virginia.

A suit is now trying before the United States Circuit Court in Springfield, Illinois, for the recovery of dower, by a Mrs. Sophia L. Houghen, for a large amount of property in that city. The plaintiff is stated to have been the wife of Doctor Houghen, who at one time owned the property in question, the right of dower to which was never relinquished by his wife. The property is very valuable, and is now owned by a large number of opulent citizens in Springfield. The defendants in the case number between four and five hundred. Mrs. Houghen, the plaintiff, is the sister-in-law of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.

The last dying pulsation of the old Atlantic cable was forced through by means of a galvanic battery consisting of two hundred and forty cells. The submarine telegraph from London to Amsterdam is habitually worked with a battery of fifty cells, and such a battery is commonly used for the other submarine lines in Europe. Signals have been repeatedly sent through more than thirteen hundred miles of the cable now on board the Great Eastern by means of one cell—a proof of its perfection. Galvanic currents so feeble that they could not have been felt by the hand, and might have been passed harmlessly through a circuit completed by the slow rate, a tongue can be used to convey messages along a length of cable that should stretch from London to St. Petersburg. Over needle instruments such as those in ordinary use for land telegraph a current from one cell would be powerless.

A pleasing change has been making in the prairie landscape of Illinois of late, through the introduction of hedges. Living fences, which were formerly a matter of amateur experiment on a small scale around the house or garden, have now become the prevailing style of defining the farms and fields of whole counties. The picturesque and the practical interests of the country are alike subserved by the adoption of these verdant boundary lines. The hedges of Central Illinois, in efficiency and beauty, surpass those of England, so noted throughout the world. The hedge is made of the Osage orange, which is procured from Texas where it is found as a wild forest tree. A hedge of three years growth makes a good fence. The starting of new fences has been seriously arrested by the impossibility of procuring seed from the "Lone Star" State during the war. This difficulty now no longer exists, and we are assured, says the Chicago *Tribune*, by farmers from Morgan, Scott and Pike counties, that the next four years will greatly add to the already extensive hedge rows of Illinois.

Miss Amelia Rice and a lady friend stepped into a saloon on East Twenty-third street, New York, last Friday, to avoid an approaching storm. While waiting there two men, strangers to them, came in, and after the storm was over, proposed to procure a hack to take the ladies home. After some demur the ladies consented. But instead of taking the ladies directly home they drove to Stryker's Bay, where refreshments were partaken of around. They finally brought up at the Central Park, where the men disappeared. The driver took them to Fifty-seventh street, asked them to get out of the carriage as the wheel needed repairing. As soon as they got out the driver whipped up his horses and left the ladies standing in the street. It was at this interesting juncture that Miss Rice discovered that she had lost two thousand dollars worth of diamond jewelry during her ride with her gallant friends. At Stryker's Bay, the ladies partook of wine, which Miss Rice says, so confused and stupefied her, that she did not know what took place on the ride from that point. The men were arrested and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. A good many young ladies would have preferred to have lost ten times two thousand dollars, than to have been the complainant in such a case.

Personal.

Henry St. George Offutt, the rebel Assistant Postmaster General, is still in Richmond, but engaged in no employment.

Gen. Geo. W. Randolph, who preceded James A. Seddon in the rebel War Department, is now in Medina with his wife for the benefit of his health. He was suffering from a severe bronchial affection, contracted while serving as Secretary of War. He was a lawyer of great eminence, and by many degrees the most efficient member of Davis' Cabinet.

It is somewhat illustrative of the spirit of resentment which still lingers in the Southern mind that Gen. William C. Wickham, once the peculiar favorite of the Richmond Congressional district, is now repudiated by nineteen-twentieths of the voters because of a letter which he wrote soon after the evacuation, counseling submission and arguing against the grounds upon which the war was waged by the South.

Gen. Wm. L. Jackson, cousin of Stonewall, and for a long time a member of his staff, but more recently in command of a brigade of cavalry in Western Virginia and in the Valley, has arrived at Matamoras, whither he had repaired upon the surrender of Lee. He was Lieutenant Governor of Virginia during the latter part of Wise's administration, having succeeded Elisha Wyndham McComas, who resigned the office and removed to Nebraska. He subsequently returned to Chicago, where he acted for the last three or four years as editor of the Chicago *Times*.

The destruction of Governor Letcher's house, at Lexington, by Hunter's raiders, has left him in a condition of real distress. So utterly stripped is he of all means of subsistence that his family have had to rely altogether upon kind friends for their support ever since his imprisonment. A few of his friends had actually to raise for him, by contribution among themselves, thirty or forty dollars on the morning of his arrest, to serve as a means to purchase some little requirements beyond what is served in his place of confinement. The last earthly possession upon which Governor Letcher relied for a future start was ten thousand dollars worth of tobacco, purchased by him since the expiration of his term of office, and that shared the fate of the thousands of hogsheads of that article deposited in the public warehouses in that city.

The rebel General McCausland is endeavoring to evade the responsibility of burning Chambersburg. He says it was ordered by General Early, and that he (McCausland) protested against any such barbarous proceeding. It is true that McCausland was under the command of Gen. Early. While in Chambersburg he exhibited an order from Early, directing him to burn the place; but that he protested against the burning, the Franklin *Repository* says "must be wholly false." He was the master spirit of every fiendish act perpetrated in Chambersburg on the day of the burning. "At the house of Mr. Greenawalt near town, where he breakfasted that morning, he resented with fury the remonstrances of Gen. Bradley Johnston against burning anything but public buildings, and he there blasphemed most violently because he was not able to reach Chambersburg until after daylight. His greatest ambition seemed to be to fire a defenseless town of six thousand inhabitants in the dead hour of night, which must have resulted in the loss of many lives of women and children. Of the leading officers that discussed the destruction of the town at Mr. Greenawalt's, McCausland stood alone in favor of applying the torch indiscriminately, and he manifested his brutality by boasting to the lady of the house of the terror he would visit upon the women and children of Chambersburg."

MARRIED.

MARKS—McCREERY.—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Beaver, Pa., by the Rev. D. P. Lowary, Mr. WILLIAM S. MARKS and Miss CLEMIE I., daughter of Thos. McCreery, Esq.

DIED.

PATTERSON—On Wednesday, July 5th, Miss JULIET G. PATTERSON, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Patterson.

Funeral from her late residence, in Union township, TO-DAY (Friday), at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PRESTLEY.—On Thursday morning, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH H. PRESTLEY, wife of N. W. Prestley, Esq., in the 81st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, for interment. The funeral services will be held at the house of her son, Rev. Dr. Prestley, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

PICKERSGILL—On Thursday morning, July 6th, at a quarter before 5 o'clock, EDWIN, infant son of William and Myrta Pickersgill, aged eight months and five days.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, from the residence of his parents, Madison street, Pitt township, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will leave Jackson's Livery Stable, Fourth street, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FISH—On Thursday morning, July 6, at the Broadway House, Cincinnati, Mr. WILLIAM FISH, aged 40 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL AND YOUTHFUL COLOR.
BALDNESS PREVENTED.

London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London No Dye. Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.
London Hair Color Restorer.

It does not require any washing or preparation before or after its use. It creates a perfect state of the scalp by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organ necessary to supply coloring matter to the hair, and completely restores them to the original color, vigor and strength. It is entirely different from all other Hair Preparations, and is the ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSER COMBINED.

Price, 75 cents per bottle, or $4 00 the half dozen. Sold by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and N. NcCLARRAN & CO., Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. je29

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL,
SUPERIOR SALAD OIL,
SUPERIOR SALAD OIL,
SUPERIOR SALAD OIL,
PURE, SWEET AND FRESH,
PURE, SWEET AND FRESH,
PURE, SWEET AND FRESH.

I am just in receipt of a large lot of superior SALAD OIL, equal in quality, if not superior to any ever brought to this city. It is put up in five gallon cans, and sold in quantities, large or small, to suit purchasers, who will have an opportunity to examine it before buying. Call, try it and be convinced that it cannot be equalled in the city.
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 81 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street.
Pure Indigo on hand at low rates. jy6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. S. BRYAN .... JNO. A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—For sale, with immediate possession, a desirable RESIDENCE, in the town of Lewisburg, Pa. The House is well built of brick, two and a half stories high, containing eleven rooms, two furnaces heating the whole house; kitchen range with hot and cold water, bath-room, gas on all the floors, &c. The grounds consist of nearly an acre, laid out in tasteful manner, with Shrubbery, carefully selected Fruit and Shade Trees, and the best varieties of Grapevines, all in full bearing. There is a commodious Carriage House, with Stables for three horses, a Poultry Yard, Summer House, &c.
Lewisburg is beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna. It has seven Churches, is the seat of Union county, and is noted for its healthfulness and educational advantages, containing a thoroughly endowed University, Academy and Female Seminary of high order. This residence is pleasantly situated at the foot of University Hill, on which stands the College, and on University avenue, directly opposite the President's mansion, and will prove a desirable home to any family wishing to combine the pleasures of a country life with good society and the best educational advantages. Address Prof. T. F. CURTIS,
jy7-1taw3w Lewisburg, Union county, Pa.

THE GREAT CENTRE OF ATTRACTION IN
CLOAKS,
IS AT THE
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.
We are now Closing Out our Immense Stock of
SUMMER GARMENTS,
MADE FROM THE FOLLOWING FINE FABRICS
HEAVY SIX GRAIN, and
TAFFATA SILKS.
ALSO,
BERAGE,
CRAPE DE SPANG,
TAMERTINE, and
GRENADINE.
We have the above in BLACK and WHITE. We have in store, also, a large stock of
Mozambiques,
Adapted for mid-summer. We have some JAUNTY and NOVEL GARMENTS made of the above, all of which we are clearing out, in order to make room for our Fall and Winter Stock.
M. J. SPENCE.
jy7

PRIVATE SALES
AT
Auction Prices,
IN
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
DRY GOODS,
Shawls, Furnishing Goods, &c.
M'CLELLAND'S
AUCTION HOUSE,
55 Fifth street.
jy7

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh11

FISH—
20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.
je3-tf

SEGARS—PERLA DE CUBA,
Pulila Star, Commerciante, Lindres, Talisman, Brittannicas, Regalia, Madrezzo Lindres, Velez Lindrez, Cabinet Lindrez, Cabinet, Swisses Fins, Vevey San Present and Austrian, in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

BANKS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
(Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley,)
Financial Agent of the United States,
AND
SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
Seven-Thirty Loan,
THE POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE,
AND
The Only Loan in the Market,
Convertible into
U. S. Five Twenty Six Per Cent
GOLD BEARING BONDS.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS
ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS.
mh29-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK
OF
PITTSBURGH.
Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.
Banking House Cor. First & Wood.
This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.
Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of
U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.
my1-6m

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Hand and Liberty Streets.
SPECIAL AGENT OF
JAY COOKE,
For the sale of the
THE NEW SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
This is strictly THE PEOPLE'S LOAN, and is being absorbed at the rate of about Five Millions per day.
These Bonds bear an interest of Two Cents per day on each Hundred Dollars, and are convertible at maturity into United States Five-Twenty Six Per Cent Gold-Bearing Bonds.
Full Commissions will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers who purchase for re-sale.
C. H. RIGGS, Cashier.
my5-3m

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL 1,000,000
ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.
This Bank has been designated a
DEPOSITORY OF THE
United States Treasury,
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.
Every facility will be offered to investers or parties purchasing for re-sale.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
my1-tf

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PITTSBURGH, June 21st, 1865.
Having been instructed by the Comptroller of the United States Currency that it will be impossible for him to complete the arrangement for the increase of capital of this Bank, as first authorized, beyond one-half the amount contemplated ($100,000), owing to the disproportion to Pennsylvania being already more than absorbed. Stockholders are hereby notified that Twenty Dollars, on one-half of the shares of new stock subscribed will, by direction of said Comptroller, be refunded, on application at the Bank, thus reducing new stock to one-half the shares already subscribed for. No further installments on the balance of the new stock will be required. The capital of the Bank, therefore, will be reduced from the contemplated sum of One Million Dollars to Eight Hundred Thousand.
By order of the Board.
je23-1m JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN
India Rubber & Gutta Percha Combs.
The Hard Rubber Patents of NELSON GOODYEAR have been extended for seven years from May 6th, 1865.
The INDIA RUBBER COMB Co. of New York has the exclusive right to make and sell India Rubber and Gutta Percha Combs. On each of its combs is stamped "I. R. COMB CO., GOODYEAR'S PATENT, MAY 6, 1851."
The United States Courts have fully sustained these Patents, and all infringers have been made to pay costs and damages. Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has recently punished, *by fine and imprisonment*, parties who have violated the injunction of the Court by manufacturing and selling infringing Combs. The customers of the Company are requested to inform the undersigned of parties who make or sell these Combs. Any expense incurred in giving this notice will be repaid, and parties giving important information will be liberally rewarded. Workmen employed in making these Combs will be paid by the Company, 44 Cliff street, New York, from $100 to $1,000, according to the nature and extent of the case, for information that will secure a judgment against infringing manufacturers. ALEXANDER H. MILLER,
93 Diamond street, Attorney for the Company.
U. S. Circuit Court, for the Southern District of New York, June 12, 1865. Before Judge Shipman.
VIOLATING AN INJUNCTION.—H. B. Goodyear and C. Poppenhusen vs. Peter Flemish.—This was a motion to punish defendant for violation of an injunction by making and selling India Rubber and Gutta Percha Combs. Judge Nelson expressed himself with great severity against these infringers, who disregard the authority of the court by persisting in the manufacture and sale of these Combs, and said that they must and shall be stopped. As the defendant had already been imprisoned a week for want of bail, Judge Shipman fined him $100, and ordered his imprisonment to continue for twenty days longer, and that he remain in prison until the fine be paid. jy1-1w

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, TWENTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA., PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1865.
THE ANNUAL LISTS OF U. S. LICENSES AND INCOME TAXES have been received from H. A. Weaver, Esq., U. S. Assessor of this District, and are now ready for collection.
Payment must be made before the 1st day of August, otherwise *the penalty of 10 per cent. will be added.*
The Lists of Pittsburgh, Lawrenceville, and Pitt township, will be collected at my office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.
The Lists of the boroughs of McKeesport, Elizabeth, and West Elizabeth, and the townships of Collins, Peebles, Liberty, Wilkins, Patton, Plum, Versailles, Elizabeth, Jefferson, and Mifflin, will be collected by Deputy Collector Wm. E. Harrison, who will give due notice by handbills of the times and places where payment may be made.
The Lists for the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, West Pittsburgh, and Temperanceville, and the townships of Baldwin, Snowden, Lower St. Clair, Upper St. Clair, Scott, Union, Chartiers, Robinson, North Fayette, South Fayette, Finlay, Moon, Crescent, and Neville, will be collected by Deputy Collector John A. Sergeant, who will give due notice by handbills of the times and places where payment may be made.
For the convenience of parties doing business in the city, Mr. Harrison will be at this office on Monday and Tuesday, July 17th and 18th, and Mr. Sergeant will be in attendance every Saturday, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.
WM. LITTLE,
jy3-d15t&w3t Collector 22d District, Penna.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
no23-1y

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRALIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
ju19-T,T&S 113 Third street.

BAILEY, FARRALL & CO.,
167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Keep on hand Pipe and Sheet Lead, Pig and Bar Lead, every description of Brass Goods, for Water, Gas and Steam. Pumps, Sinks, Basins, Fittings, &c., at the lowest market rates.
Orders solicited and promptly filled. jy3

A NO. 1 OIL LEASE.
A rare chance is now offered to parties desiring to invest in a first-class
OIL CLAIM ON PIT HOLE,
near the famous flowing well of the U. S. Petroleum Company. Twelve shares only will be sold, each share a sixteenth. For particulars inquire at 55 Wood st.
jy4-3t

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership hitherto existing between the subscribers, under the style of Eaton, Macrum & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of July, 1865. Unsettled business of the late firm will be settled either of the subscribers.
F. H. EATON,
N. G. MACRUM,
J. D. CARLISLE.
Pittsburgh, July 3d, 1865—jy4-6t

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.
15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. R. JONES & CO.,
my23 141 and 143 Water street.

FINANCIAL!

United States
7-30 LOAN!
THIRD SERIES.
$230,000,000.
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the
7-30 LOAN.
These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into
U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.
GOLD BEARING BONDS.
These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds from State, County and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.
The interest at 7.30 per cent amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.
Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.
The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15, at the time when they subscribe.
The delivery of the notes of this Third Series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the first of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.
The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.
The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent., currency. This is
THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET,
Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the great
Popular Loan of the People.
Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.
In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and private bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.
JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
NO. 114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 15, 1865.
Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my8-tau16

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest and continues in the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars, apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. 10-40 LOAN.
Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood st. JOSHUA HANNA, Ag't.
mh30-tf

MUSICAL.

NORMAL MUSIC SCHOOL.—AT MEADVILLE, PA.—Term commences JULY 25th, and continues in session eight weeks. The design of this institution is to afford an opportunity for a thorough Musical Education to all desiring to prepare themselves either as Teachers or Artistes. THEO. E. PERKINS, of New York, will have charge of the Vocal Department. Terms for a full course, $20. For Circular, address Prof. N. COE STEWART, Hermitage, Pa., or COOK & HILL, or HENRY DAVIS, Esq., Meadville, Pa. jy1-3w

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE
AT THE
FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS,
West Canal street, between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny City, one
FIRST-CLASS ENGINE.
Four feet stroke, 16½ inch bore, with Force Pump, Governor, Fly-wheel, and one large Pully 9 feet diameter, 12-inch face.
The Engine is in first-rate condition, and can be seen in operation at the Works. It will be sold subject to delivery on the 1st day of August. je26-1m

H. P. ADAMS & SON,
OIL BARREL COOPERS,
And Contractors in Staves, Lumber
And Heavy Timber,
je28-3m SALEM, OHIO.

MODERN MIRACLE.—FROM OLD and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. It is a perfect and miraculous article; cures baldness, makes Hair grow. A better dressing than any Oil or Pomatum. Softens harsh, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. Use it a few times, and, presto, change, the whitest and worst looking Hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the Hair, but strikes at the root, and fills it with new life and coloring matter. It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the natural color returning every day, and before you know it, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks. Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer: no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it cheap to buy, pleasant to try, and sure to do you good. There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agents. For sale also by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, and by all Druggists. je28-3meod:M,W&S

FARM FOR SALE--
Of about 190 ACRES, fronting on the Ohio river, near Baden Station, P., Ft. W. and C. R. R. Co.; one-half under good fence, with good Orchards, House, Barn and other buildings upon it; the balance well timbered: and will be sold in a body, or in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars enquire on the premises, of
D. L. EHRMANN,
je14-3taw2w Baden.

PIG IRON.—HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Sole Agent for the sale of the Shawnee Iron Company's celebrated Foundry and Forge Irons,
"JOSEPHINE AND ISABELLA,"
Orders for the same are respectfully solicited.
S. M. WICKERSHAM,
jy1-1m 124 First street.

PRODUCE.—
100 bushels Potatoes.
150 " Dried Apples.
10 " White Beans.
New Bacon and tierce and keg Lard. For sale by
COOK BROTHERS & CO.,
my9 No. 12 Smithfield street.

TOBACCO—40 DRUMS PETERSBURG Plug Tobacco, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED---AGENTS TO SELL "FOUR YEARS IN SECESSIA." By Junius Henri Browne, *Special Correspondent New York Tribune.* This is the best Book for Agents ever published. Terms very liberal. Apply to J. B. STEWART, General Agent, New Wilmington, Pa. jy7-3twod

WANTED.---500 SALESMEN WANTED, to solicit and fill orders for the LIFE AND TIMES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Dr. L. P. Brockett, the eminent Biographer and Historian. Prices, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5. Also, Sartain's matchless PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and other first class Books and Engravings. Deeds of Territory given, guaranteeing exclusive right of sale. Apply personally, or address, R. H. CURRAN, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y. General Office and Salesroom, on Main street, corner of Water. jy6-4t

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR packing Glassware. Apply, with reference, to PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Pitt street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. jy4-1w

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, with a capital of Twelve Dollars, can find employment where they can make from $25 to $50 per week. For particulars apply to R. I. FINLEY, St. Nicholas Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. je30-6t

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, for a gentleman and his wife. Address "BOARDING," stating location. je20-tf

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS of gentlemanly address, to canvass this city and county, and counties of Washington and Beaver, for the exclusive sale of "the most remarkable work of art ever published" (a patriotic engraving). To energetic men of proper qualifications, this will prove a lucrative undertaking. Disabled soldiers preferred. Apply in person and see for yourself, or by letter for further information, to R. B. DUNGAN, No. 20 Fifth street, over Andrews' Tea Store, Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agent. jy3-6t

WANTED, AGENTS---$75 TO $200 PER MONTH for Gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for Ladies, every where, to introduce the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $18, making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address, or call on CRAWFORD & GRAVES, office 150 Main street, BUFFALO, New York. All letters answered promptly with circulars and terms. je24-1m

AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE SECRET SERVICE, THE FIELD, THE DUNGEON AND THE ESCAPE." By Albert D. Richardson, "New York Tribune" correspondent.—The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; traveling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different Rebel prisons; his escape and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly four hundred miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.
Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address
JONES, BROS. & CO.,
N. E. corner Sixth and Minor streets
je21-1md&w Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICES.

NOTICE---
A meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held on WEDNESDAY, JULY 26th, 1865, in the Office of the Company at their Depot, for the purpose of electing President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.
je24-1m WM. MARSHALL, President.

NOTICE.--THE STOCKHOLDERS of the DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL COMPANY, will meet at the office of the Company, corner Penn and Wayne streets, on WEDNESDAY July 5, 1865, for the purpose of increasing the Capital Stock.
WM. W. HERRON,
je30-5t Secretary and Treasurer.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.
Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.
IRA B. McVAY,
ja20-tf Treasurer.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294 SECOND FLOOR.
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 91 Third Street,
je1-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BROKERS.

WM. W. JUSTICE......JAS. BATEMAN......WM. HARDACRE
JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
my29-3m

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,
Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of
Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,
Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE; wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.
REFERENCES.
N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my31-3m

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my23-1y

JAMES HEALD,
Wool Broker,
106 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Wool Bought and Sold on Commission.
ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
je3-2m

PROFESSOR MORRIS'
AZUMEA,
THE
PREMIUM YEAST
OR
BAKING POWDER.
On page 473 of Parrish's Pharmacy, it is said of the essential ingredients that enter into the composition of the AZUMEA: "That many dyspeptics who cannot eat fresh light cakes when raised with Yeast, can eat them with impunity when raised in this way: and in view of the harmlessness of the ingredients, recommends their general use.
This excellent article, which has been in general use for many years, has justly obtained two first class diplomas, as the
Purest and Best Baking Powder Known.
Sold by over 3,000 Grocers in Philadel'a.
RECIPES,
For making Bread, Biscuit, Rolls, Sweet Cakes, Dumplings, &c., &c., accompany each package.
Grocers supplied by
WM. A. M'CLURG,
63 WOOD STREET, Wholesale Agent for Pittsburgh. je24-1m

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of William Wilkins, late of Homewood, Liberty Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to
JAMES A. HUTCHISON, Executor.
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1865. jy6-1m

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OIL COMPANY.
An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 109 FOURTH STREET,
ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
At 2 o'clock, July 7th, 1865.
jy6-2t A. T. FAHNESTOCK, Clerk.

COAL WANTED.
Proposals for delivering two (2,000) thousand bushels coal at the First Ward School House, will be received between this (6th) and 14th of July.
W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary,
jy6-4t Corner Wood and Third streets.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.
An election of three principals for Reserve township schools, will take place on Wednesday evening, July 12th. All applicants must have professional certificates, and are requested to apply to Edward Foerster, 164 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, William Hillerich, Sping Garden, or Simon Brahm, opposite Woodville school house, before the day of election. jy8-6t

CHAMPAGNE—MOD & CHAMDEN genuine green seal, pts. and qts.; Heidsick genuine green seal, pts. and qts.; Duc de Belnaub genuine green seal, pts. and qts., in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

Weekly Commercial.

Let's Sit Down and Talk Together.

[From a work, entitled Mackiar's "Droppings from the Heart," we copy the annexed stanzas. The sentiments uttered by the poet, can be readily appreciated by all who, like some folks we know of, are growing old:

Let's sit down and talk together
Of the things of olden day,
When we like lambkins loosed from tether,
Gaily tripp'd away.
Time has touched us both with lightness,
Leaving furrows here and there,
And tinging with peculiar brightness,
Silvery threads among our hair.

Let's sit down and talk together;
Many years away have passed,
And fair and foul has been the weather
Since we saw each other last.
Many whom we loved are living
In a better world than this;
And some amongst us still are giving
Toil and thought for present bliss.

Let's sit down and talk together;
Though the flowers of youth are dead,
The ferns still grow among the heather,
And for us their fragrance shed.
Life has a thousand blessings in it
Even for the aged man;
And God has hid in every minute,
Something we may wisely scan.

Let's sit down and talk together;
Boys we were—we now are men;
We meet awhile, but know not whether
We shall meet to talk again.
Parting time has come; how fleetly
Speed the moments when their wings
Are fann'd by breathings issuing sweetly
From a tongue that never stings!

Brief Miscellany.

FOOD OF THE BRITISH POOR.—The Health Officer's Report to the British Parliament contains the following statements, the results of some inquiries into the diet of the laboring classes in the kingdom: Of course inquiry could be made only in a few households that seemed to be fair samples of their class, between five and six hundred in England, about thirty in Scotland, and about fifty in Ireland. The inquirer set out with a theoretical view of the chemical elements of life in fuel, food, and flesh-producing food, and the quantity of each necessary to avert starvation diseases. A woman, he said, must have in her daily food at least three thousand nine hundred grains of carbon, and a hundred and eighty grains of nitrogen, or as much nourishment as is contained in a half-quartern loaf. A man wants usually about a ninth part more. Now, there were examined forty-two families of silk-weavers and these did not quite come up to the mark; and of the farm laborers' families more than a third were below the mark; and though the mark is a theoretical one, yet that is no bad standard of what is meant by "just enough to eat," was shown when it was applied in the preceding year to the Lancashire operatives, for the average health was found to be below par whenever the quantity of food taken was pronounced by such a test to be inadequate. There are more mysteries in the matter of diet and nutrition, and the use of the same food under different conditions of life, than any man can express chemically; but there is nothing very theoretical or far-fetched, or incredible, in the assertion that a healthy working woman must eat at least a half-quarter loaf every day, and that a man must eat a loaf and a thick slice of another, or get the same quantity of nourishment in other victuals, and is likely to fail in health if fed below that standard. We can all understand that and believe it.

In the South of England there is an extensive manufacture of kid gloves, Yeovil being its centre. Three and sixpence is paid for seaming the backs of a dozen kid gloves; the stitcher who is obliged to stoop to the machine and place her eyes very near her work, can only live by working twelve hours a day. In one case the stitcher worked from six in the morning until eleven at night, to earn five and sixpence a week. "It was lamentable," says Dr. Edward Smith, to see children from nine to fourteen years of age kept at this employment during the whole day, seeing nothing of the world around them, and cut off from the amusements and exertion so natural to children, and so necessary at the period of growth. The needle-women of London did not impress my mind so unfavorably as the stitchers of gloves at Yeovil, since the former were for the most part in middle or advanced life, whilst here were children or young women who were consuming their health and losing the pleasures of life for the barest pittance."

ROSA BONHEUR.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives us information of a nice little act of Eugenie, who appears to be the reigning power when her husband is away from home. The Empress closed her regency by a graceful, gracious act of innovating justice, that must not be passed by in this imperfect record of the week's news. Going down as far as Fontainebleau to meet the returning Emperor last Saturday, she slipped off sideways and incognito, during the hours of waiting, to the house of Rosa Bonheur, and then and there did personally decorate with the Cross of the Legion of Honor that artist, so eminently more deserving that distinction than four-fifths of the male painting folks who have been blessed with it since the order was instituted. From a sovereign regent woman to a sovereign reigning woman artist, there was an eminent fitness of grace in the just recognition of merit.

Since the institution of the order by the first Napoleon, this is the *first*, sole instance in which it has been conferred on a woman in the civil order. Here and there a heroic vivandiere, or nobly distinguished Sister of Charity in the military hospitals, or exceptional eminent official female has worn the cross. This present creation of Mlle. Bonheur as Chevalier of the Legion of Honor has been accepted with universal applause by the French press and people.

OPHIR, THE LAND OF GOLD.—Professor Max Muller, in his "Lectures on the Science of Language," takes up the question, which has so long been an open question, Where the Ophir of the Scripture was situated? He confirms what has long been the prevailing opinion—that it was India; but he does this by an argument somewhat new and unique. He says:—"A great deal has been written to find out where this Ophir was; but there can be no doubt that it was India. The names for apes, peacocks, ivory, and almug trees, (brought by Solomon's fleet from Ophir,) are foreign words in Hebrew, as much as gutta-percha or tobacco are in English. Now, if we wished to know from what part of the world gutta-percha was first imported into England, we might safely conclude that it came from that country where the name gutta-percha formed part of the spoken language. If, therefore, we can find a language in which the names for peacock, apes, ivory and almug tree, which are foreign to the Hebrew, are indiginous, we may be certain that the country in which that language was spoken must have been the Ophir of the Bible. That language is no other but Sanscrit."

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.—Prof. Beckensteiner of Lyons, investigating the electrical power exhibited by the torpedo, gymnotus, etc., was struck by the analogy of the cells of electric fishes with certain minute vessels, united by nerves and moistened by mucus, which exists in nearly all kinds of animals, and are found most developed in man at the period of the greatest strength, but collapsed and dried up in old age. He begun a series of experiments and after three years' investigation has lately published the following results: When the temperature is below 32 degrees, the wind north and the sky clear, expose a cat to the cold until his fur lies close to the skin and appears greasy; expose your hands to make them equally cold; then take the animal on your knees, apply the fingers of your left hand to its breast, and pass your right hand down the back, pressing moderately; at the fifth or sixth pass you will receive a slight electric shock. At first the cat appears pleased, but as soon as it feels the shock it jumps away, and will not stand a repetition of the experiment during the same day. After the experiment the animal looks tired; some days after, it loses its appetite, seeks solitude, drinks water at rare intervals, and dies in a fortnight. The same experiment has succeeded with rabbits—they die the same day. It is unsuccessful with dogs. Once only it has been made on a cow; she was tied to an iron ring, the ground was frozen, one hand was placed on the breast and the other passed down the back, when such an electric shock occurred that Mr. B. was thrown to the ground. The cow appeared very much irritated, but it was impossible to know if she suffered from it, since she was killed by a butcher three days afterwards."

THE CAT-AGE.—The palmy days for cats were in the time of Egypt's power as a nation, some five hundred years before Christ. They were held there as sacred as dogs or crocodiles, and death was the penalty for killing them. From their nocturnal habits and glossy fur, the Egyptians deemed them symbolical of the moon, and a golden cat was worshipped at Syene. Heredotus tells us some marvels about them. "The Toms," it seems, in his time, had a peculiar liking for making away with kittens—a very fortunate thing, too, or the land would have been overrun with cats. Crowning wonder of all, when a fire breaks out, the sole care of the natives is to keep the cats from it; to do which they post themselves as guards around the burning house, and take no thought for putting out the flames. A divine impulse, however, says the chronicler, seizes the cats; they dart under the men, or leap over them, and fling themselves into the flames; then great mourning takes possession of the land. If a cat were found dead in any one's house, the inmates had to shave off their eyebrows. The defunct animals were carried into the temples, where they were embalmed and solemnly deposited in the city of Bubastis. Specimens may be seen in the British Museum. Very different is their fate at modern Rome. A recent traveler tells us they are there as highly esteemed for culinary purposes as puppy dogs in China. If you had a roast hare for dinner, you had better not make too many inquiries as to what kind of "pussy" it was before it came into the *chef's* hands.

THE WORDS WE USE.—Be unaffected, be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a spade, not a well known oblong instrument of manual industry; let a home be a home, not a residence; a place a place, not a locality; and so of the rest—where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness, you lose in honest expression of your meaning; and, in the estimation of all men who are competent to judge, you lose in reputation for ability. The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a very thick crust, but in the course of time truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of all of us, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

An old superstition was seriously revived recently in the north of England. A woman lost a brooch, and adopted the "key and Bible" method of detecting the thief. This method is as follows: A piece of string is tied around the Bible, the book is then laid on the table, and a key is spun round on the top of the Bible, and while the key is "going its rounds," some one in the company completes the charm by repeating a verse of Holy Writ, by way of guiding the movements of the revolving key. The party to whom the end of the key points when it is stopped is considered to be the guilty one. In the present case the key implicated the daughter of the loser of the brooch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.
The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.
THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.
IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York; Wholesale Ag'ts. my19

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE TREASURER,
HARRY OVERINGTON.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
Positively Last Time of the Great Sensation Drama,
STREETS OF NEW YORK.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, the great Moral Drama of the day, entitled the
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
FIRST—THE PROLOGUE.
Act 1st—Brooklyn Heights.
Act 2d—Home of the Banker.
Act 3d—Union Square—The Snow Storm. One of the most beautiful scenes ever placed upon the stage.
Act 4th—The Five Points—The Attempted Murder.
Act 5th—The Fire.
Act 6th—Rich and Poor of New York.
Saturday, change of bill and last night of the season.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee.....Wm. Henderson.
Managers.....Duprez & Green.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 10.
Competition and Imitators Outdone,
By the gigantic and famous
DUPREZ & GREEN'S
Minstrels and Brass Band,
Just returning from a
BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL TOUR THROUGH THE GREAT WEST,
Introducing entirely new and attractive Programmes each night.
Eleventh annual tour of the Great Sensation Corps of Ethiopian Artists, the leading Model Troupe of the world. The largest and most complete organization in existence. The result of eleven years experience. Patronized by the fashion and elite of the entire continent.
Doors open at 7¼. Concert Commences at 8¼ o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette and Dress Circle.....$ 60
Family Circle..... 35
Gallery..... 25
Private Boxes..... 6 00
Single Seats in Private Boxes..... 1 25
☞ Grand Serenade in front of the theatre by Duprez & Green's Brass Band.
SAMUEL POND,
JOSEPH BLAKESLEE,
jy6-7t Advertising Agents.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

IRON CITY PARK.
THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.—This Park, the largest, most beautiful and most easily accessible of Pic-Nic Grounds, is offered to Societies, Lodges, Clubs, etc., who wish to hold Pic-Nics, on easy terms. Brass and Cotillion Bands always ready. Information as to terms, etc., can be obtained at Mr. AUGUSTUS HOEVELER'S, Virgin alley, below Wood street, or on the premises.
jul7:1m PETER ZIMMERMAN & CO.

MEDICAL.

SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,
PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,
FOR PHYSICIANS' USE.
For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.
EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.
Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.
AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.
AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.
SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*
☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.
Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING FREE, BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M FULTON. In Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co. and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 208 Broadway, New York. 1y-3taw.
JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONLY FIFTEEN CENTS.
COMPLETE YOUR VOLUMES.
BACK NUMBERS OF
HARPER'S MAGAZINE,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
PETERSON,
LESLIE'S MONTHLY,
DEMOREST,
And all other Magazines, only 15 cents—only 15 cents.
CALL EARLY, before they are all gone, at
PITTOCK'S,
jy6 OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
Agents for the purchase and sale of
Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.
OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High streets, (opposite Court House,)
FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY, PA.
Lands and interests on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.
All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
ja13-6m-eod-TuTh&Sat

METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY & MINING.
A. L. FLEURY,
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh,
Offers to give information on matters pertaining to
Metallurgy, Mining, and Chemistry,
Applied to the arts and manufactures, chemical analysis and plans for Distilleries, Factories, &c., furnished at reasonable prices.
MINERAL AND OIL LANDS
Inspected and reports given. ju12-tf

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE."
J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,
Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. je22-3m

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE are hereby notified that the Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings for the five months the Bank has been in operation, payable forthwith, free of tax.
jy7-6t J. S. H. HILL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL B'K., PITTSBURGH, July 3d, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the old capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months (free of United States tax.)
jy6-6t JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE President and Directors of this company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share (free of tax) out of the profits of the past six months, payable on or after the 12th instant.
jy6-10t D. M. BOOK, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.
THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK has declared a dividend of 8 PER CENT. out of profits last five months (free of Government tax), payable on and after 11th inst.
JNO. G. MARTIN,
jy4-1m Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, July 3, 1865.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT., (FREE OF TAX),
on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last five months, payable on and after the 13th inst.
jy4-10t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.
The President and Directors of this company have this day declared a cash dividend of
FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, FREE OF TAX,
out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.
jy4-2w WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK,
free from tax, out of the profits of the last six months.
jy4-6t GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.
The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.
EDWARD MOYE, Treasurer.
July 3d, 1865.—jy4-1w

DIVIDEND.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company at Hand street, are hereby notified that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. FRANK S. BISSELL,
jy4-2w Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1865.
DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this company have this day declared a Dividend of 5 PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, exclusive of U. S. tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
jy1-1w J. GRIER SPROUL, Secretary.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
William Dilworth, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of James M. Bailey, in the Mahoning Iron and Coal Works of McCreery, Bailey & Co., the style of the firm will hereafter be William McCreery & Co.
JOHN S. DILWORTH,
WILLIAM DILWORTH, Jr.,
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865.—jy6-3t

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership, in the Brush manufacturing business, of ADLER & CO., Allegheny, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to A. Weinmann, Ohio street, for settlement, and those indebted to the firm will make payment to the same within thirty days.
FREDERICK ADLER,
AUGUST WEINMANN.
Allegheny, June 26, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD call the attention of the public to the fact that he has taken charge of the Brush Manufactory, corner of Middle and First street, Allegheny, and keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Brushes. He asks the continuance of the patronage bestowed on the old firm.
je30-2w AUGUST WEINMANN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BREWER, BURKE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. E. BREWER,
RUSSELL W. BURKE,
ALDEN SPEARE,
FRANKLIN GREGORY,
CHAS. C. BURKE.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned continue the business of Brewer, Burke & Co., without change of style of firm.
GEORGE E. BREWER,
RUSSELL W. BURKE,
CHAS. C. BURKE.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1865. jy3-6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between GEO. S. BRYAN and LOGAN & GREGG, in the Iron Commission Business, is this day dissolved.
July 1, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS day entered into copartnership, as successors to the firm of Geo. S. Bryan & Co., under the firm of
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
FOR THE SALE ON COMMISSION OF
Pig Metal, Blooms, &c.
AT 74 WATER STREET.
GEO. S. BRYAN,
JOHN A. CAUGHEY,
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865. jy1-6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of RYAN & HAMMER, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent this day. T. B. Hammer withdrawing. All accounts to be settled by Jas. F. Ryan, who will continue the business. JAS. F. RYAN,
T. B. HAMMER.
July 1, 1865.—jy4-3t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of FLEMING BROTHERS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Cochran Fleming withdraws from the firm, the business of which will be continued by John Fleming, under the name and style of Fleming Bros., as heretofore. All unfinished business of the late firm will be closed by John Fleming.
JOHN FLEMING,
COCHRAN FLEMING.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1865. jy1-1m

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TENNESSEE
ROLLING WORKS.
We will offer for sale on the 2d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the
Tennessee Rolling Works,
with 6140 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.
The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly—unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.
The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.
Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.
TERMS OF SALE.
The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, embracing Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools, and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.
It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, medicines, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.
The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.
Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.
HILLMAN BROTHERS.
je21-toc1

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

CARBON OIL.
For sale in Five Gallon Cans.
ARDESCO OIL CO.,
ja7-tf 27 IRWIN STREET.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. de20-6m

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE German National Bank of Pittsburgh.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$307,331 97
United States Bonds	415,499 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	174,124 92
National and State Bank Notes	36,642 00
Cash Items, Remittances, &c	21,238 24
Due from Banks	67,507 58
Real Estate	37,381 84
Expense Account	2,552 56
	$1,082,178 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250,000 00
Circulation	212,500 00
Due Banks and Bankers	36,369 16
Due Depositors	543,451 74
Profits and Earnings	39,857 31
	$1,082,178 21

The above statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
jy7-2t G. A. ENDLEY.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE Tradesmen's National Bank, OF PITTSBURGH.
July 3d, 1865.

Loans and Discounts	$444,191 83
United States Securities	428,350 00
Legal Tender, and Notes and Checks of other Banks	131,271 60
Coin	17,366 00
Bank Fixtures	4,886 02
Expenses and Taxes	11,973 38
Due from Banks and Bankers	119,146 91
	$1,177,185 74
Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Circulation	349,700 00
Deposits	390,914 31
Profit and Loss	36,571 43
	$1,177,185 74

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
jy7-3t GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.
MONDAY, July 3d, 1865.
(Extract from Report to Comptroller of Currency.)
RESOURCES.

Notes Discounted	$580,063 10
U. S. Bonds	326,690 00
Due Banks and Bankers	35,297 62
Interest Expenses and Tax Accounts	5,527 71
Cash	186,799 73
	$1,134,288 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Circulation	265,000 00
Due Depositors	540,404 38
Surplus Fund	16,967 70
Profit and Loss	11,915 98
	$1,134,288 06

The above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. RIGGS, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1865. S. SMITH,
jy6-3t Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,
On the 1st Monday of July, 1865.
ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$465,484 59
U. S. Bonds and Securities		642,368 00
Real Estate and Fixtures		39,974 71
Expenses and Taxes		5,004 67
Remittances and Cash Items		6,512 39
Due by Banks		92,788 27
Legal Tender, Coin and other Bank Notes		232,407 29
		$1,484,540 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$400,000 00
Circulation		356,450 00
Contingent Fund		16,735 73
Dividends Unpaid		1,285 00
Earnings		17,780 48
Deposits, United States	$ 96,472 36	
Deposits, Depositors	595,816 46	692,288 82
		$1,484,540 03

JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed to before me.
jy6-2t JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE Citizens' National Bank of Pittsburgh,
MONDAY MORNING, 3d July, 1865.
Published in conformity with the 34th section of the National Currency Act.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,145,953 90
U. S. Securities	720,000 00
Real Estate	44,941 17
Taxes and Expenses	3,095 93
Legal Tender Notes	200,000 00
Cash	43,330 77
Coin	12,075 42
Due from Banks and Bankers	139,294 76
	$2,308,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Circulation Citizens' Bank	770,400 00
Deposits	509,788 95
Contingent Fund and Earnings	326,757 91
Due to Banks and Bankers	2,074 19
	$2,308,721 05

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1865. H. E. DAVIS,
jy6-6t Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Birmingham, OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
On the morning of the First Monday of July, 1865.
ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$146,007 11
Real Estate	2,499 30
Remittances and other cash items	633 57
Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh	25,595 46
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes	80,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hands	700 00
Other Bonds on hands	2,100 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of this Bank	1,000 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	30 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	5,245 00
Specie and other Lawful Money	42,938 93
	$306,749 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 87,280 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	30,000 00
Individual Deposits	184,825 36
Dividend unpaid	2,500 00
Profit and Loss	2,144 01
	$306,749 37

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the Quarterly Report of this Bank, made and sent to the Comptroller of the National Currency.
jy6-3t JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE People's National Bank of Pittsburgh.
MONDAY, July 3d, 1865.
ASSETS.

U. S. Bonds and other Government Securities, at cost	$983,627 90
Notes and Bills Discounted	614,510 49
Real Estate, Furniture, &c	20,838 76
Expenses and Taxes	7,105 55
Due by other Banks	36,916 43
Cash	311,721 73
	$1,974,720 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	670,000 00
Individual Deposits	270,641 30
Due other Banks	1,056 77
Profits and Earnings	33,022 79
	$1,974,720 86

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me on the 5th day of July, 1865. [Signed] C. H. ISRAEL,
jy6-3t Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ON THE MORNING OF MONDAY, JULY 3, 1865.

Loans and Discounts	$244,119 58
United States Securities	670,250 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	161,397 11
Specie and other Lawful Money	161,188 16
National and State Bank Notes	20,035 00
Drafts, Checks, &c	15,742 31
Expenses	617 45
Premium and Interest on United States Securities	18,547 00
Over Drafts	45 51
	$1,295,572 12
Capital	$300,000 00
Contingent Fund	7,173 38
Circulation	270,000 00
Profit and Loss	7,991 37
Dividends unpaid	845 00
Deposits	707,545 31
Due Banks and Bankers	2,017 06
	$1,295,572 12

The above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BUTLER WARD, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 3d day of July, 1865. H. E. DAVIS,
jy4-3t Notary Public.

SECOND QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, JULY 3, 1865.
ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$955,109 03
United States Bonds	500,000 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	311,896 95
Due from Banks and Bankers	188,555 16
State and National Bank Notes and Checks	89,912 53
Real Estate	42,239 21
Expense and Tax Account	11,685 14
Certificates of Indebtedness	7,000 00
Total	$2,105,588 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	357,900 00
Circulation (State Bank)	623,115 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	2,168 00
Due Depositors	450,614 27
Dividends Unpaid	2,086 50
Contingent Fund (State Banks)	115,712 25
Profits and Earnings from February 1st	53,692 43
Total	$2,105,588 92

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Sworn unto before me this day.
jy4-3t S. SMITH, Notary Public.

SCOTCH ALE—YOUNG'S STRONG ALE, just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
1e30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
R. C. GRAY, B. F. PARK,
JAMES REES, T. M. HARTON,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr., JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD, JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF, JEHU P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY, DAV. CRAWFORD,
my26-3md F. M. GORDON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
near East Liberty Station, twenty acres, cheaper and on better terms than can be had elsewhere in that neighborhood.
C. B. SEELY,
jy4 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.
TWENTY-TWO ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, in Peebles township, one mile north of East Liberty, late owned by Walter Forward, Jr., dec'd. There is a fine Stone Dwelling on the premises, and a large orchard of choice Fruit. For terms enquire of J. M. Fass, 21 Pennsylvania avenue, guardian of minor children, or Mrs. Elizabeth Forward, on the property.
jy6-4w J. M. FASS, Guardian.

FOR SALE.
A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards Sixth street, on which there are erected fourteen BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of
A. ROESSLER,
jy3-tf 42 Fifth street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the ow Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, attaining 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19tf Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and dust arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
ju5-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt Township, adjoining the city line, opposite the Copper Works, Ninth Ward, having a river front of 240 feet by 240 feet on Taylor street, on which there is a substantial three story brick building, 40 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. This is one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE
Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House, containing twelve and five rooms, substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of
S. B. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
ja4-tf No. 70 Second street.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE
Engine 12 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke, copper steam pipes, Governor. Boiler 22 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, 2 flues 13 inches each, injector, steam guage, 15 foot fly-wheel, with 22 foot drum 24 inch face, with iron arms. Also, attached to the office of a 4 foot cog-wheel, fire grating, heater with worm safety valve, blower, frame bed for engine and wheel, all in excellent condition. Inquire at 113 Third street. je6-tf

A NEAT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 10 acres, neatly enclosed with board fence, all under cultivation, from 6 to 7 acres planted in Fruit of the very best selections. Also a great variety of small Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. The place is watered by two never failing Springs; situated 4 miles from the city, 1¼ miles from Laughlin's Station, opposite to the late Judge Forward's place. The buildings are a neat 2 story dwelling, stable and carriage house, etc. Possession can be given at once. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.,
je23 No. 102 Fourth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE,
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
jun6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK.—Notice to Stockholders of Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, and others interested:
WHEREAS, in pursuance of acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 27th, 1852, and March 22d, 1860, the entire stock of the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company was pledged and hypothecated for the payment of certain certificates of loan issued by authority of said acts of Assembly, which certificates fell due on the first day of May last, and yet remain unpaid.
Now this is to notify all persons that the entire stock of the said Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, except such as may be relieved by payment of its proper proportion of said debt before the day of sale, will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the house of Frederick Garrow, in Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on
SATURDAY, 8TH DAY OF JULY NEXT,
at eleven o'clock, A. M., of said day. The stock will be offered in lots to suit bidders, and purchasers will be entitled to certificates of transfer, vesting in them the same rights and franchises as were vested in the holders of such stock immediately before such sale.
Any stockholder may relieve his stock from sale by paying to James Bredin, Treasurer, before the day of sale, one dollar and thirty cents on each share of stock owned. The capital stock of the company is 3,250 shares of $25 each. The debt is $4,150, which includes all the liabilities of the company.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
President of the Allegheny & Butler Plank Road Co.
Butler, Pa., June 9, 1865.—je16-td

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

FOR RENT
A FRONT ROOM on Fifth street, between Wood and Market suitable for an office. Apply at
A. M. RAY'S Photograph Gallery,
my27 No. 31 Fifth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—OIL LAND on Duck Creek, Ohio, enough to form a Company of $300,000 capital, on time long enough to make the money out of the oil. A sure thing. J. C. TILTON,
mh9-tf 31 Fifth street.

COAL FLATS AND COKE.
Two good Coal Flats for sale and Coke Ovens to let, and Coke burner to be employed. Inquire of
MELLON BROTHERS,
Office below Connellsville R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh.
my31

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh,
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

LITHOGRAPHY.
The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.
ja4 OTTO KREBS.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. je6

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
je29 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

COAL FLAT CAR, 28 FEET LONG, 4 feet 10 inch gauge, in good running order, for sale at a low rate. Address
je28-lwcod H. P. ADAMS & SON, Salem, Ohio.

INSURANCE.

EUREKA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh,
Office, corner Water and Market Streets,
(BAGALEY'S BUILDING.)
J. H. SHOENBERGER, President.
W. K. NIMICK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
J. H. SHOENBERGER, W. K. NIMICK,
W. J. ANDERSON, R. J. ANDERSON,
JAMES I. BENNETT, M. W. BEITZHOOVER,
R. D. COCHRAN, J. A. CAUGHEY,
R. T. LEECH, Jr., W. W. MARTIN,
I. M. PENNOCK, BYRON H. PAINTER,
A. D. SMITH. my26-3m

RAILROADS.

1865 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865
Pennsylvania Central R. R.
ELEVEN TRAINS DAILY.
On and after Monday, May 29th, 1865, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets as follows:
DAY EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.
MAIL ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 5:50 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.
PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 p. m., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., Hollidaysburg Branch R. R., Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, Daily at 4:25 p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntington, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route.
FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.
FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.
SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 11:40 a. m.
THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 4:35 p. m.
FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:05 p. m.
ACCOMMODATION for Penn Station, leaves at 10:30 p. m.
The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.
Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:
Mail..... 1:20 a. m.
Fast Line..... 2:00 a. m.
First Wall Station Accommodation..... 6:25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation..... 7:50 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation..... 8:50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation..... 10:05 a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail..... 12:50 p. m.
Baltimore Express..... 1:30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation..... 2:05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express..... 2:30 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation..... 6:50 p. m.
Emigrant Train..... 10:50 p. m.
An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office: No. 410 Penn street. Open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will be attended to.
Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.
NOTICE—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding 100 dollars.
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. my19

1865. THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R.R.
SUMMER ARRAGEMENT.
On and after May 18th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz.:

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.		
Mail	7:00 a. m.		6:10 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie			

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:
P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:45 and 9:00 a. m.
Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny
N. B. Roch'r. N. C. Economy. Steubenville 9:00 a. m. 2:15 p. m. 3:50 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 3:50 p. m. 11:50 a. m. 4:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m.
Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:15 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 10:25 a. m. 2:35 p. m. 4:50 p. m. 12:20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9:10 a. m.
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California Coupons bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.
Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as the *safest* way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.
je21-6m WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PAPER DEALERS.

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON THE the shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold.
mh4 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

CHEAP WALL PAPERS
In endless variety, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street. [ap22] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and ear constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPER
New, cheap and handsome, for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street.
ap27 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON, NO. 48 FIFTH STREET, next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct17-1y

OPEN AGAIN,
E. REINEMAN'S DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE
No. 67 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct17-1y

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
mn30-6m

INSURANCE.

MANUFACTURERS
AND MERCHANTS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office, 87 Water st., Bagaley's Building.
J. I. BENNETT, President,
J. W. CHALFANT, Vice President,
WM. P. JONES, Secretary.
Insures Against Loss by Fire!
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES I. BENNETT, A. E. W. PAINTER,
JACOB L. SCHWARTZ, J. W. CHALFANT,
ROBERT LEE, ISAIAH DICKEY,
I. O. PERSHING, WM. WALKER,
M. W. WATSON, R. C. BUSHNELL,
L. R. McABOY, JOHN WILSON.
HENRY A. WEAVER. my26-3m

CASH
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES.
Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
N. J. BIGLEY, JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE, JAKE HILL,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr., ROB'T H. KING,
WM. H. FORSYTHE, SAM'L M'CLURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY, S. H. HARTMAN,
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.
my27-3m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital Stock and Assetts, $250,000
This company has been doing business for many years, and ranks among the safest in the country.
$600,000 has been disbursed by it for the benefit of its patrons, within the past eleven years.
With ample means to indemnify our patrons, we shall, after this date, issue Term or Perpetual Policies, on Brick Houses, in the city and country, at moderate rates of premium.
For insurance in the above reliable Company, apply to ROBERT D. THOMPSON, Agent.
Office, No. 55 Market street, adjoining N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers. ju9-2m-3taw

GLOBE
BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is the only investment not subject to taxation.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.
THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS
Recently introduced by Pliny Freeman are applied to all policies issued by the
GLOBE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.
je6 F. WOODS, Agent.

MUTUAL
CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.
WM. BAGALEY, JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr., JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON, S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES, J. CALDWELL Jr.,
SAMUEL REA, JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE, GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON, WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER. de22

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
R. MILLER, Jr., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's. warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
R. MILLER, Jr., ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES McAULEY, ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATH'L HOLMES, DAVID M. LONG,
ALEX. NIMICK, REES J. THOMAS,
GEORGE DARSIE, CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. B. HERRON, JOHN R. McCUNE,
C. W. RICKETSON,
de24-1y WM. P. HERBERT, SEC.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over..... 2,000,000
Paid claims by death (20 years,) over..... 5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1856–'62, three million dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.
References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchinson, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore, *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures agan. stall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
D. M. BOOK, SECRETARY.
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN, GENERAL AGENT.
DIRECTORS:
ISAAC JONES, JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY, Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS, R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY, Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, ROBERT H. DAVIS.
je5-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
WM. PHILLIPS, SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT, Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE, WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL, JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK, C. HANSON LOVE,
JOHN GLYDE, CHAS. ARBUCKLE.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
je16-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.
This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.
The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.
BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.
Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the
BIOKRENE.
The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere, by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
28 Dey street, New York.
Sold in Pittsburgh by
JOS. FLEMING,
no15 corner Market street and the Diamond.

LONDON PORTER—JUST IMPORTED, now receiving and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

WINES—SPARKLING, MOSELLE, Chambertin, Burgundy, Medoc St. Estiphe, Medoc St. Julian, St. Piesse, St. Julien, in glass. Very old Port, Cherring and Maderia, for medicinal purposes, in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

OIL LEASES CAN BE OBTAINED in 4 or 5 acre lots each, on Whitely Creek, near the flowing well of the Standard Company, on the most favorable terms, by applying to
STEEL & BAILEY,
1e22 Wilkins Hall.

GOV'T SALES & PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
June 28, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 31st day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant, or not to the interest of the Government to accept.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them. *No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

Sureties to the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional securities, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

No.		No.	
1.	Boiler iron, &c.	18.	Copper.
2.	Pig iron.	19.	Tin, zinc, &c.
3.	Boiler felting.	20.	White lead.
4.	Gum packing, &c.	21.	Zinc paint.
5.	Sperm oil.	22.	Colored paints, &c.
6.	Linseed oil.	23.	Stationery.
7.	Lard oil.	26.	White pine.
8.	Lumber.	27.	Black walnut and cherry.
9.	Tallow and soap.		
10.	Engineers' stores.	28.	Mahogany.
11.	Engineers' tools.	29.	Lanterns.
12.	Engineers' instruments.	30.	Lignumvitæ.
13.	Steam pumps.	31.	Dudgeons, pumps, &c.
14.	Wrought iron, pipes, &c.	32.	Sour Flour, crucibles, &c.
15.	Tubes.	33.	Patented articles.
16.	Steel.	34.	Cotton and hemp packing.
17.	Nails and bolts.	35.	Engineers' stores.

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 34, 35.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 34, 35.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 34.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 26, 27, 28. jy6 1taw4w

GREAT SALE!

BY ORDER OF THE

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Under direction of the Commandant, on

THURSDAY, THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1865,

Commencing at twelve o'clock, noon, at the

U. S. NAVAL STATION,

MOUND CITY ILLINOIS,

The following

GUNBOATS AND OTHER VESSELS,

Lately composing a portion of the

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

Names.	Length.....		Breadth.....		Depth.....		Diametr of Cylinder...	Length of Stroke.....
Argosy	156 ft	4 in	33 ft	9 in	4 ft	8 in	15 in	5 ft
Alexandria	89	9	15		5		10 in	3½ ft
Brilliant	154	8	33	6	4	11	16½	4½ ft
Collossus	155	2	31	9	4	2		
Curlew	159		32	1	4	6	15½	4½ ft
Cricket	154	1	28	2	4		13	4½ ft
Champion	145	8	26	5	3	8 5-10	15	6 ft
Exchange	155	3	33	5	4	10 5-10	16	4½ ft
Fawn	158	5	30	5	4	8	12	4 ft
Forest Rose	155		32	3	4	8	16	5 ft
Fair Play							16	5 ft
Fairy	157		31	6	4	4	14	5 ft
Gen'l Pillow	81	5	17	1	3	8	10	3½ ft
Gazelle							16	5 ft
Huntress	131	8	31	8	4	2	12½	4 ft
Juliet	155	6	30	2	3	8	13	3½ ft
St. Clair							15½	6 ft
Kenwood							16	5 ft
Little Rebel							18	24 in
Mist	157	3	30	4	4	4	12	5 ft
Marmora	155		33	5	4	9	15½	5½ ft
Moose	154	3	32	2	4	6	14	4½ ft
New Era	137	1	29	6	4	6	10	4 ft
Nymph	161	2	30	4	4	2	14	4 ft
Naiad	156	10	30	4	4	5	13	3½ ft
Naumkeag	154	4	30	5	4	6	14¼	3½ ft
Paw-Paw							20	6 ft
Peosta	151	2	34	3	5	2	18	5½ ft
Prairie Bird	159	10	29	3	4	2	14	4 ft
Peri	147	6	28	2	4	6 5-10	13¼	4 ft
Romeo	154	2	31	2	4		12	4 ft
Robb	114	9	20		4		16	5 ft
Reindeer	154		32	9	5		16	5 ft
Springfield	134	9	26	11	4	4	10	3½ ft
Siren	154	7	32	3	5	1 5-10	16½	4 ft
Silver Lake	155	1	32	2	5	2	15	5 ft
Silver Cloud	155		33	6	5	4	16	5 ft
Tensas	91	8	22	5	3	7 5-10	11	3 ft
Victory	157		30	3	4	2	13	4½ ft
JdgeTorrence	179	1	45	6	7	6 5-10	20	8 ft
Ouachita	227	6	38		7	6	26	7½ ft
Tylor	180		45	4	7	8 5-10	22	8 ft
Volunteer							15	5 ft
Lexington	177	7	36	10	7		20	6 ft
TUGS.								
Daisy	73	4	13	10	6	10	22	22 in
Dahlia							18	20 in
Hyacinth							18	20 in
Ivy							16	18 in
Laurel							18	20 in
Myrtle	75	4	16	3	4	7	15	16 in
Fern							16	20 in

(Dimensions not given above will be furnished at time of sale.)

Together with their ENGINES, TACKLE, FURNITURE, &c., as will more fully appear in proper inventories and descriptions, to be exhibited to bidders at time of sale.

FIVE (5) PER CENT. of the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and the balance of the purchase money must be paid within SIX (6) DAYS thereafter.

BILLS OF SALE will be given by the Commandant, for the Navy Department.

These vessels were SELECTED WITH MUCH CARE, BY EXPERIENCED OFFICERS, with a view to their SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY for war purposes, and having been greatly strengthened, and kept in good repair, can, at small expense, be put in excellent condition for commercial purposes.

The attention of STEAMBOAT AND RIVER MEN throughout the Valley of the Mississippi is especially invited to this opportunity to secure staunch, light-draught vessels, admirably adapted to all stages of Western navigation.

Every facility will be given, and all information cheerfully afforded, to persons intending to purchase at this sale, on application to

COMMANDANT,
NAVAL STATION,
je26-7w MOUND CITY, ILL.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES, TALLOW, BARRELS, &c.
Will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday, July 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Sixth Street Wharf, the following articles, more or less:

7,004	Salted Beef Hides.
523	Dry " "
538	Sheep Pelts.
10	Calf Skins.
21,257	pounds Beef Tallow.
11,840	pairs Beef Horns.
205½	gallons Neatsfoot Oil.
1,000	pounds Tallow Cracklings.
3,175	Flour Barrels (2 heads.)
1,900	Pork " "
1,100	Bacon, Pork, Fish, Coffee and Vinegar barrels.
7	Cords Barrel Staves and Headings.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
jy6-5t G. BELL, Lt. Col. and C. S.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET.
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete, Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Casting generally.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
T. B. HAMMER, President, McKeesport,
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh,
DIRECTORS.
T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
je24 J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

LIME—200 barrels Best White Lime for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
je6